

THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER.



# ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM

FOR THE CARE, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING OF  
IDIOTIC, IMBECILE, AND WEAK-MINDED  
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS,

BELONGING TO

LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE, CHESHIRE, WESTMORLAND,  
CUMBERLAND, DURHAM, AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

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## THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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'God help the Imbecile! more dark their lot  
Than dumb, or deaf, the cripple, or the blind :  
The closed soul-vision theirs, the blighted mind ;  
Babes though full-grown ; the page of life a blot.

' Yet say, shall their affliction be abhorred ?  
Their need o'erlooked ? shall Charity pass by,  
Leave them to perish with averted eye ?  
Forbid, the love that burns to serve her Lord !'

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### OFFICES :

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER ;  
EXCHANGE CHAMBERS, BANK STREET MANCHESTER.

Principal and Secretary :—MR. JAMES DIGGENS.

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OCTOBER, 1898.



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**The Royal Albert Asylum is open for Inspection  
On Mondays and Thursdays only, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.**

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A Donation of Five Guineas entitles a Subscriber to one Vote for Life, in the election of patients, and an Annual Subscription of a Guinea to two Annual Votes. Votes increase in the same proportion for higher sums.

Collecting Purses may be had on application to the Principal and Secretary. Every Five Guineas obtained will entitle the Collector to a Life Vote.

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*Cheques and Post Office Orders should be made payable to the Principal and Secretary, Mr. James Diggins, Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster; or to the General Treasurer, the Lancaster Banking Company, Limited, Lancaster. Early intimation of money paid into Local Banks should be sent to Mr. James Diggins, in order that the usual official acknowledgment may be promptly made.*

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## FORM OF BEQUEST.

I BEQUEATH TO THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES the sum of                      free of duty, to be applicable for the purposes of such Institution, and I declare that the receipt of the TREASURER, or other proper officer, for the time being, of such Institution shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

I devise my [describe the property fully]  
free of duty, unto the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles, for all my estate and interest therein, the same to be for the absolute use and benefit of the said Institution and applicable for the purposes thereof \*

*\* Until lately a Testator could give only money to a Charitable Institution, but now, by a recent Act of Parliament, he can give real estate (that is land, houses and other buildings, and chief rents) as well as money to such an Institution.*

### LEGACIES.

	£	s.	d.
Miss Brackenbury, Brighton ... ..	10,000	0	0
Asa Lees, Esq., Oldham and Ashton-under-Lyne ... ..	10,000	0	0
Thomas Wrigley, Esq., Timberhurst, Bury ... ..	10,000	0	0
Mrs. R. B. Dodgson, Blackburn ... ..	9,000	0	0
Miss Hannah Pickard, Osset ... ..	7,285	14	4
John Bairstow, Esq., Preston ... ..	5,000	0	0
John Eden, Esq., Durham ... ..	5,000	0	0
The Very Rev. Geo. Waddington, D.D., Dean of Durham...	5,000	0	0
Charles Hodgson, Esq., Durham ... ..	2,700	0	0
John Abbott, Esq., Halifax... ..	2,000	0	0
Miss E. A. Cort, Kirkby, Liverpool... ..	2,000	0	0
Samuel Fielden, Esq., Centre Vale, Todmorden ... ..	2,000	0	0
James Holden, Esq., Rochdale ... ..	2,000	0	0
John Walker, Esq., Preston ... ..	1,800	0	0
William Rothwell, Esq., Colwyn Bay ... ..	1,350	0	0
John Manchester, Esq., Preston ... ..	1,153	16	4
Miss Jane Bridge, Castleton, Rochdale ... ..	1,078	6	6
William Bindloss, Esq., Kendal and Milnthorpe... ..	1,033	13	10
Miss Anna Andrews Hibbert, Southport ... ..	1,012	12	10
Major Barker, Holme Field, Wakefield ... ..	1,000	0	0
Mrs. Goulden, Salford ... ..	1,000	0	0
Thomas Greenhalgh, Esq., Highfield, Silverdale ... ..	1,000	0	0
Mrs. P. Martin, Bolton-le-Moors ... ..	1,000	0	0
Richard Newsham, Esq., Preston ... ..	1,000	0	0
Mrs. Ormrod, Wyresdale Park, Garstang ... ..	1,000	0	0
Mrs William Overend, Retford ... ..	1,000	0	0
Miss Pennington, Preston ... ..	1,000	0	0
Andrew Pickard, Esq., Ossett ... ..	1,000	0	0
Miss Mary Sterndale Rooke, Keswick ... ..	1,000	0	0
Miss Tatham, Lancaster ... ..	1,000	0	0
James Taylor, Esq., Rawtenstall ... ..	1,000	0	0
James Wrigley, Esq., Holbeck, Windermere... ..	1,000	0	0
Miss Jessica Ball Rigby, Liverpool ... ..	985	12	8
Mrs. Bindloss, Kendal and Milnthorpe ... ..	900	0	0
Alderman Watson, Preston... ..	900	0	0
Miss Bradley, Slyne, Lancaster ... ..	720	0	0
Miss E. A. Ball, Southport... ..	620	18	7
Mrs. Jane Dover, Skiddaw Bank, Keswick ... ..	615	11	9
John Brown, Esq., Rotherham ... ..	548	15	0
Henry Brown, Esq., Rawdon ... ..	500	0	0
Mrs. Burton, Roundhay, Leeds... ..	500	0	0

	£	s.	d.
James Cunningham, Esq., Lytham ... ..	500	0	0
Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, Lytham ... ..	500	0	0
Miss Hannah Goad, Ulverston ... ..	500	0	0
John Greenhalgh, Esq., St. Annes-on-the-Sea ... ..	500	0	0
Nathaniel Greenhalgh, Esq., Sharples, Bolton-le-Moors ...	500	0	0
Mrs. A. H. Danby Harcourt, Swinton Park, York ... ..	500	0	0
Miss Nancy Haworth, Bury ... ..	500	0	0
Miss Irlam, Liverpool ... ..	500	0	0
Miss Betsy Kay, Manchester ... ..	500	0	0
Miss Alice Lowe, Blackpool ... ..	500	0	0
Edward Kirk Norris, Esq., Northenden ... ..	500	0	0
Joseph Nutter, Esq., Halifax ... ..	500	0	0
Mrs. Pierson, Bardsea, Ulverston ... ..	500	0	0
Thomas Warner, Esq., Bryn-y-Menai, Menai Bridge... ..	500	0	0
Miss Ann Wilson, Bolton ... ..	500	0	0
Nathaniel Wilson, Esq., Bolton .. ..	500	0	0
George Wood, Esq., Manchester ... ..	500	0	0
Miss Catharine Foveaux, Kilburn, London ... ..	471	13	11
Miss Frances Barnes, Carlisle ... ..	450	0	0
Richard Bealey, Esq., Radcliffe, Manchester ... ..	450	0	0
John Burley, Esq., Halifax... ..	450	0	0
Mrs. Crabtree, Springfield, Rossendale ... ..	450	0	0
Miss Dandy, Southport ... ..	450	0	0
Miss Sarah Walton, Halifax ... ..	436	16	0
Miss Bradshaw, Lancaster ... ..	400	0	0
Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., Durham ... ..	390	0	0
Mrs. Mary Kitson, Rochdale ... ..	346	9	1
Miss Ann Milburn, Windermere ... ..	303	6	8
Mrs. Robinson, Elterwater, Grasmere ... ..	300	0	0
Mrs. Mary Redfern, Rose Lea, Knutsford ... ..	270	11	5
E. Denis de Vitré, Esq., M.D., Lancaster ... ..	250	0	0
Miss A. M. Newton, Reddish ... ..	250	0	0
Mrs. Minton, Toxteth Park, Liverpool ... ..	221	0	9
Miss L. A. Hutchinson, Malvern ... ..	205	0	0
Mrs. Mary King Birchall, Blackburn ... ..	200	0	0
James Cook, Esq., Stretford, Manchester ... ..	200	0	0
Miss F. J. Lewthwaite, Stott Park, Newby Bridge ... ..	200	0	0
Mrs. Middlehurst, Wigan ... ..	200	0	0
Mrs. Agnes Pattinson, Bowness ... ..	200	0	0
James Slingsby, Esq., Skipton ... ..	200	0	0
Miss E. Cowley, Sheffield ... ..	184	0	0
Mrs. Hague, Dewsbury ... ..	180	0	0
Mrs. Parkinson, Burnley ... ..	180	0	0
Charles Watson, Esq., Halifax ... ..	180	0	0
Frank Lowther, Esq., Manchester ... ..	105	0	0
Mrs. Walling, Preston ... ..	102	12	4
Miss Mary Elizabeth Baldwin, Lancaster ... ..	100	0	0
Isaac Bateson, Esq., Wyresdale, Lancaster ... ..	100	0	0
Mrs. Brooke, Brighouse ... ..	100	0	0
John Buckley, Esq., Saddleworth ... ..	100	0	0
Miss Jane Clarke, Lancaster ... ..	100	0	0
Thomas Dawson, Esq., Rochdale ... ..	100	0	0
Mrs. Eastham, Kirkby Lonsdale ... ..	100	0	0
Miss Charlotte Freeman, Liversedge ... ..	100	0	0
Mrs. Freeman Halifax ... ..	100	0	0
Mrs. Esther Gee, Lytham ... ..	100	0	0
Captain Gibson, R.N., Yealand Conyers ... ..	100	0	0
Miss Alice Giles, Cheltenham ... ..	100	0	0
Mrs. Eliza Harris, Cockermouth ... ..	100	0	0
James S. Harrison, Esq., Lancaster ... ..	100	0	0
John Holgate, Esq., Burton-in-Lonsdale ... ..	100	0	0
C. R. Jacson, Esq., Preston ... ..	100	0	0



	£	s.	d.
Rev. R. Lamb, Hay Carr, Garstang ... ..	100	0	0
Thomas Lamb, Esq., Hay Carr, Garstang ... ..	100	0	0
Howard Livesey, Esq., Lancaster ... ..	100	0	0
Mrs. Rand, Bradford ... ..	100	0	0
William Henry Rawson, Esq., Mill House, Halifax ... ..	100	0	0
J. P. Chamberlain Starkie, Esq., Lancaster ... ..	100	0	0
Mrs. Wilson, Dallam Tower, Milnthorpe ... ..	100	0	0
Miss Gertrude S. Wilson, Dallam Tower, Milnthorpe ... ..	100	0	0
Geo. Wright, Esq., Southport ... ..	100	0	0
T. Titterington, Esq., Barton-on-Irwell ... ..	92	10	0
W. Scott Brown, Esq., Manchester ... ..	90	0	0
Miss Greenwell, Darlington ... ..	90	0	0
John George Hargreaves, Esq., Durham ... ..	90	0	0
Thomas Lancaster, Esq., Preston ... ..	90	0	0
Stephen Ross, Esq., Lancaster ... ..	90	0	0
Miss Elizabeth Bryan (Matron, R. A. A.), Lancaster... ..	86	1	4
Mrs. Isabella Stephinson, Willington, Durham ... ..	84	11	5
Miss Eliza Brooks, Willaston, Nantwich... ..	50	8	0
Edward Armstrong, Esq., Grassington, Skipton ... ..	50	0	0
Miss Isabella Armstrong, Lancaster ... ..	50	0	0
Joseph Cockshoot, Esq., Manchester ... ..	50	0	0
Miss Emma Elleray, Cartmel ... ..	50	0	0
Miss Isabella Elleray, Cartmel ... ..	50	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Emett, Liverpool ... ..	50	0	0
Miss M. A. Hamilton, Harrogate ... ..	50	0	0
Joseph Harger, Esq., Settle ... ..	50	0	0
Rev. T. B. Holgate, Cartmel ... ..	50	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Ostle, Birkby, Maryport... ..	50	0	0
Miss M. A. Swarbrick, Bolton-le-Moors ... ..	50	0	0
T. Tomlinson, Esq., Heysham ... ..	50	0	0
Thomas Tomlinson, Esq., Lancaster ... ..	50	0	0
John Townley, Esq., Southport... ..	50	0	0
Mrs. Waite, Ripon ... ..	50	0	0
J. L. Whimpray, Esq., Lancaster ... ..	50	0	0
Mrs. Atkinson, Lancaster ... ..	45	0	0
Thomas Dewhurst, Esq., Lancaster... ..	45	0	0
Miss E. A. Pendry, Harewood, Leeds ... ..	45	0	0
J. W. Wright, Esq., Bingley ... ..	45	0	0
Mrs. Charnley, Lancaster ... ..	40	0	0
David Moore, Esq., Lancaster ... ..	25	0	0
John Pollard, Esq., Holker, Ulverston ... ..	23	19	0
Martha Farnworth, Boothstown, Manchester ... ..	23	17	7
Mrs. Martha Taylor, Halifax ... ..	22	1	7
Thomas Taylor, Esq., Lancaster ... ..	20	0	0
Miss Ann Bousfield ... ..	19	19	0
James Dickinson, Esq., Lancaster ... ..	19	19	0
John Jacobson, Esq., Lancaster ... ..	19	19	0
Mrs. Park, Ulverston ... ..	19	19	0
Robert McWhan, Esq., Birkenhead... ..	19	19	0
William Welch, Esq., Lancaster ... ..	19	19	0
Thomas Woods, Esq., Lancaster ... ..	19	19	0
Joshua Horner, Esq., Halifax ... ..	19	14	0
Jonathan Blackburn, Esq., Lancaster ... ..	18	0	0
Miss Ann Fearon, Cockermouth ... ..	18	0	0
Rev. W. R. Metcalfe, Hubberholme, Skipton ... ..	15	0	0
Gilfred Lewthwaite, Esq., Stott Park, Ulverston .. ..	10	10	0
E. T. Foster, Esq., Settle ... ..	10	0	0
J. W. Leather, Esq., De Grey Lodge, Leeds... ..	10	0	0
Miss Mary Armstrong, Carlisle ... ..	9	0	0
Rev. Edmund Luby, Glasson, Lancaster ... ..	5	5	0

## P R O S P E C T U S .



**T**HE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM has been established for the care, education, and training of Idiots and Imbeciles of all classes belonging to the Seven Northern Counties, viz.:—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. The number of Idiots and Imbeciles in England and Wales, returned at the Census of 1881 was 32,717. Of these, 8,764 belong to the Seven Counties, 2,422 being between Five years of age and Twenty. But accurate statistics as to the prevalence of idiocy or imbecility are difficult to obtain, and there is no doubt that the foregoing returns are considerably below the actual number, owing to the general ignorance on the subject, and the natural desire in families to conceal the existence of the malady.

Idiocy being generally accompanied by an abnormal or imperfectly developed physical organisation, which retards the growth of the intellectual and moral powers. Idiots require a distinctive treatment in separate Institutions, where the resources of the skilful physician can be best employed for the modification or correction of those defects which obscure the mind. The Commissioners in Lunacy, and the medical profession generally, condemn the association of Idiots with Lunatics, as in all respects very objectionable and mutually injurious. In their Report for 1865, the Commissioners observe: "It has long been our opinion, as the result of extended experience and observation, that the association of Idiot children with Lunatics is very objectionable and injurious to them, and upon our visits to County Asylums we have frequently suggested arrangements for their separate treatment and instruction. It is always to us a painful thing to see Idiot children, whose mental faculties and physical powers and habits are capable of much development and improvement, wandering, without object or special care, about the wards of a Lunatic Asylum. The benefits to be derived, even in idiot cases apparently hopeless, from a distinctive system, and from persevering endeavours to develop the dormant powers, physical and intellectual, are now so fully established that any argument upon the subject would be superfluous." Again, in their Report for 1874, the Commissioners state: "We should be glad to see the noble example of the Northern Counties in this direction followed in other parts of the kingdom, since Idiots form a large proportion of the mentally afflicted, and require peculiar treatment, distinct from that applicable to the Insane." Referring to the ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, the *Lancet* (June 20th, 1868) says:—"We hail the establishment of this Asylum as another proof of the more scientific therapeutics to which the insane are now subjected. Till within the last few years the Idiot or the Imbecile child was invariably accommodated, not only in the same building, but in the same ward, with the victims to dementia, melancholia, or chronic mania. The effects of this indiscriminate classification and treatment were most pernicious. The young Idiot or Imbecile, at the impressible and plastic period of his life, suffered from daily and nightly contact with those confirmed or aggravated cases of lunacy, and the only opportunity available for his rescue was then allowed to slip, until his case also became aggravated or confirmed. The benefits of the new system have been signally satisfactory."

That much may be done to render the poor Idiot's life more tolerable to himself and less burdensome to his friends, has been abundantly demonstrated by the success of existing asylums. Dr. Langdon Down, speaking from his long experience as the Superintendent of the Earlswood, calculated that of the cases admitted into that Institution, "10 per cent. become self-supporting; 40 per cent. become so far improved as to cease to use up a sane life in their care, and become contributors to the common stock; and the remainder, all but 6 per cent., are invariably improved in their habits, and become



greatly lessened burdens on their families and society." Dr. Duncan, F.R.S., and Mr. Millard (of the Eastern Counties' Asylum at Colchester), in their work on the "Classification, Training, and Education of Idiots," thus describe the success of specific treatment:—"Weak physical powers have been strengthened, uncleanly habits have been cured, the spiteful and irritable have become calm, the dependent self-depending; the idle have been rendered useful, the untutored have learned to read, write, count, and draw; the ability to earn much towards their own livelihood has been acquired by some, while in a few instances the capacity for earning sufficient for a maintenance and laying it out for themselves has been gained; and the moral and religious feelings have been aroused and fostered, so that excellent characters have been produced, and deeds of simple kindness have been performed by those who were once selfish, sensual, and depraved." The late Dr. Seguin, the distinguished physician, who may be regarded as the pioneer in this noble work, said, after thirty years' practical experience in the education and training of Idiots:—"Idiots have been improved, educated, and even cured; not one in a thousand has been entirely refractory to treatment; not one in a hundred who has not been made more happy and healthy; more than thirty per cent. have been taught to conform to social and moral law, and rendered capable of order, of good feeling, and of working like the third of a man; more than 40 per cent. have become capable of the ordinary transactions of life, under friendly control, of understanding moral and social abstractions, of working like two-thirds of a man; and twenty-five to thirty per cent. come nearer and nearer the standard of manhood, till some of them will defy the scrutiny of good judges when compared with ordinary young men and women."

The ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM is situated about a mile from Lancaster; and the Estate upon which it is erected consists of about 169 acres of excellent land in a charming and salubrious situation, commanding fine views of Morecambe Bay and the Lake Mountains. Accommodation has been provided for 600 inmates, and the arrangements comprise every convenience for the specific treatment of idiots and imbeciles. The system of Training pursued in the Asylum is designed to secure, by special means, the physical, mental, and moral improvement of the patients. It includes gymnastic training, school education of a suitable kind, and instruction in a simple handicraft or other useful occupation. The Institution is under the medical care of a Resident Physician and an Assistant Medical Officer.

Epileptic, Paralytic, and Insane Persons are *not* eligible for admission; nor those who are incurably Hydrocephalic. Idiocy which is complicated with blindness or deafness, is also a disqualification.

The following are some of the principal Rules and Regulations:—

PATIENTS.—Two classes of Patients, of both sexes, are admitted into the Asylum:—

1. Free patients, between the ages of Six and Fifteen, whose friends are proved to be unable to meet the lowest payment. They are elected by the votes of the Subscribers, and received for Seven years, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Asylum.
2. Paying patients admitted by the Central Committee, without election, and at any time. The charges vary according to the requirements and circumstances of the friends of applicants.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.—Applications must be addressed to the Principal and Secretary, from whom all necessary information may be obtained. The Central Committee will institute inquiries to ascertain if there be a reasonable probability that the Candidates will be benefited by the system adopted in the Asylum, and decide the terms on which they ought to be admitted. Previously to the election, a list of approved applicants from each County will be sent to the Subscribers entitled to vote for the admission of patients.

MODE OF ELECTING PATIENTS.—In order to meet the various opinions entertained as to the proper mode of electing patients, Subscribers have the option of voting directly by means of voting papers; or of transferring their votes to their respective Local or County Committees. Canvassing for Votes is prohibited.

**VOTES.**—Donors of Five Guineas have a Life Vote, and Annual Subscribers of Half-a-Guinea an Annual Vote, for each vacancy due to their respective Counties. The right of voting, as regards higher sums, increases in the same proportion.

**VOTES OF MINISTERS.**—Any Minister preaching, or lending his pulpit for, a Sermon on behalf of the Institution, has a Vote for Life. The Minister of the Place of Worship where the Collection is made, is also entitled to Life Votes for the amount thus raised, at the rate of One Vote for every Five Guineas.

**PERPETUATION OF VOTES.**—At the death of a Donor, a vote for every Ten Guineas of his gift is vested in perpetuity in the Committee of the County to which the gift was originally made; and Legacies confer the same privilege. This voting power is never to exceed one-fourth of the entire voting power belonging to the Donors and Subscribers in the County.

**GOVERNMENT.**—The Government of the Institution is confided to—

- (a) A Central Committee, which consists of Representatives from each of the Local Committees; and of Fifteen Subscribers resident in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, to be chosen at the General Annual Meeting.
- (b) County Committees constituted by the Members of the Central Committee forming themselves into Sub-Committees for promoting, in their respective Counties, the interests of the Asylum.
- (c) Local Committees, for the purpose of obtaining funds and generally promoting the interests of the Asylum. Every Local Committee is entitled to send one Representative to the Central Committee, and an additional Representative for each entire Thousand Guineas in Donations after the first Thousand Guineas, and for each entire Fifty Guineas in Annual Subscriptions after the first Fifty Guineas, contributed in that district.

The number of patients *elected* by each County is regulated by the amount of its contributions. Of the 582 patients now in the Asylum, 262 belong to Lancashire, 166 to Yorkshire, 49 to Durham, 47 to Cheshire, 22 to Cumberland, 16 to Northumberland, 14 to Westmorland. Six full payment cases belong to counties not included in the Asylum district.

Testimony to the successful working of the Royal Albert Asylum has been borne by the Commissioners in Lunacy; by the late Dr. Seguin, of New York; and by other eminent authorities. The *Manchester Guardian*, *Manchester Examiner*, *Manchester Courier*, *Liverpool Courier*, *Leeds Mercury*, *Sheffield Independent*, *Bradford Observer*, *Yorkshire Post*, *Preston Herald*, *Halifax Courier*, *Southport Visiter*, and other leading journals, have sent Special Correspondents to describe the daily life of the Institution.

The OBJECT being one of broad Christian philanthropy, CHALLENGES THE SYMPATHY OF ALL CLASSES, and the Committee now confidently appeal for help to raise the Idiot and Imbecile from their state of wasteful sloth, physical deterioration, and mental and moral darkness. The Applications for Admission are both numerous and urgent. The Central Committee, therefore, while gratefully acknowledging the generous support which they have received in the past, earnestly APPEAL FOR ADDITIONAL DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. Legacies are invested, under Rule 36, for the permanent benefit of the Institution.

Reports, Pamphlets, Regulations of Admission, and other information, will be gladly supplied by the Principal and Secretary, Mr. James Diggins, Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.

JOHN T. HIBBERT, *Chairman of the Central Committee.*

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Liverpool, }  
ANDREW FAIRBAIRN, York, } *Vice-Chairmen.*

June 30th, 1898.

JAMES DIGGENS, *Principal and Secretary.*

The ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM having been established for the benefit of all classes of Idiots and Imbeciles, the Central Committee have purchased a Detached House with extensive private grounds, in convenient proximity to the Asylum Estate, as a Home for special Private Patients attending the Schools and other Occupations at the Institution. BRUNTON HOUSE combines, for Private Patients paying remunerative rates, the seclusion and comforts of a Private Residence with the hygienic, educational, and training resources of a Public Institution under responsible management.



# ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM

FOR

IDIOTS AND IMBECILES OF THE NORTHERN COUNTIES,

LANCASTER.

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INSTITUTED DECEMBER 21, 1864.

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Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

## Trustees.

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.  
 THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G.  
 THE RIGHT HON. EARL PERCY.  
 THE RIGHT HON. EARL EGERTON OF TATTON.  
 THE RIGHT HON. LORD MUNCASTER.

## Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

His Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF
His Grace the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.	CHESTER.
His Grace the DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF
The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.	CARLISLE.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF DERBY, K.G.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF
The Right Hon. EARL FITZWILLIAM, K.G.	MANCHESTER.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF FEVERSHAM.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF
The Right Hon. the EARL OF RAVENSWORTH	LIVERPOOL.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF WHARNCLIFFE.	The Right Hon. LORD NEWTON.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF LATHOM.	The Right Hon. LORD MUNCASTER.
The Right Hon. EARL EGERTON OF	
TATTON.	

## CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

## Chairman.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN T. HIBBERT, K.C.B.

## Vice-Chairmen.

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Esq., Liverpool.

SIR ANDREW FAIRBAIRN, KNT., York.

Sir EDWARD RIPLEY, Bart., Bradford.  
 Sir THOS. BROCKLEBANK, Bart., Liverpool.  
 Sir F. T. MAPPIN, Bart., M.P., Sheffield.  
 Sir ANGUS HOLDEN, Bart., M.P., Bradford.  
 Sir THOMAS STOREY, Knt., Lancaster.  
 Sir JOHN W. MACLURE, Bart., M.P.,  
 Manchester.

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# SIXTH QUINQUENNIAL FESTIVAL

AT THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, SEPT. 28TH, 1898.

—:O:—

## GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING.

The GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM was held in the De Vitre Hall of the Institution, on Wednesday, September 28th, 1898 :

W. B. HUNTINGTON, ESQ. (*High Sheriff of Lancashire*),

IN THE CHAIR.

The Proceedings having been opened with prayer, the Report of the Central Committee was presented by the General Secretary (Mr. James Diggins), and the CHAIRMAN addressed the Meeting.

The following RESOLUTIONS were unanimously passed :—

- 1.—That this Meeting approves and adopts the Report now presented ; and, whilst rejoicing at the proofs of success which it records, gratefully recognises the continuous and substantial progress of the Institution throughout its entire history, and anticipates further developments of its useful and beneficent work.

Moved by Edward Lawrence, Esq. (Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee) ; seconded by Alderman the Rev. C Twemlow Royds, M.A. (Vice-Chairman of the House Committee.)

- 2.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Lancaster Members of the Central Committee for their valuable services to the Institution ; and, in compliance with Rule 24, this Meeting hereby appoints the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B., and the following gentlemen to be members of the Central Committee for the ensuing year :—

SIR THOMAS STOREY.	THOMAS GIBSON, ESQ.	WILLIAM O. ROPER, ESQ.
REV. C. T. ROYDS, M.A.	ALBERT GREG, ESQ.	S. SATTERTHWAITE, ESQ.
REV. W. BONSEY, M.A.	SAMUEL J. HARRIS, ESQ.	ABRAM SEWARD, ESQ.
EDWARD B. DAWSON, ESQ.	COLONEL MARTON.	EDWARD STOREY, ESQ.
THOS. G. EDMONDSON, ESQ.	GEORGE W. MAXSTED, ESQ.	

Moved by Colonel Foster, M.P. (Hornby Castle, Lancaster), Chairman of the Bradford Local Committee ; seconded by W. E. M. Tomlinson, Esq., M.P., Heysham, Lancaster.

The Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert K.C.B. (Chairman of the Central Committee), responded.

- 3.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Honorary Auditor, William O. Roper, Esq., and to the professional Auditor, Mr. William G. Welch, for their audit of the accounts of the Royal Albert Asylum, and for their examination of the securities held on the Sustentation Fund Account ; and this Meeting, in compliance with Rule 34, hereby appoints Samuel J. Harris, Esq., as Honorary Auditor, and Mr. W. G. Welch as professional Auditor for the ensuing year.

Moved by Albert Greg, Esq., Caton, Lancaster ; seconded by W. I. R. Crowder, Esq., Carlisle.

- 4.—That, in compliance with Rule 35, the Right Hon. Earl Percy be and is hereby appointed a Trustee of the Royal Albert Asylum.

Moved by Edward B. Dawson, Esq. ; seconded by John Whitley, Esq., Halifax.



- 5.—That, circumstances permitting, the next General Annual Meeting of the Royal Albert Asylum be held at Leeds, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899; and that notice thereof be given in the Leeds Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, York, Sheffield, Lancaster, Manchester, Liverpool, Rochdale, Chester, Kendal, Carlisle, Durham, and Newcastle Newspapers.

Moved by John Satterthwaite, Esq., Lancaster; seconded by George D. Killey, Esq., Liverpool.

- 6.—VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN.

Moved by W. W. Wingate-Saul Esq., M.D., Lancaster; seconded by Norval W. Helme, Esq., Lancaster.

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### FOUNDATION STONE CEREMONY.

Immediately after the General Annual Meeting, the Foundation Stone of the New South Wing, intended for the accommodation of 50 Epileptic and 50 Crippled or Feeble Patients, was laid by the Right Hon. SIR JOHN T. HIBBERT, K.C.B., (Chairman of the Central Committee), in the presence of a large assembly of Subscribers and Friends.

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### BANQUET.

A PUBLIC BANQUET was then held in the Winmarleigh Hall of the Asylum, under the presidency of

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN T. HIBBERT, K.C.B.

There was a large attendance of Subscribers and Friends of the Asylum, among whom were:—The High Sheriff of Lancashire (Mr. W. B. Huntington), Sir A. Fairbairn, Mr. E. Lawrence, Colonel Foster, M.P., the Mayor of Lancaster (Alderman Huntington), Mr. H. L. Storey, Alderman the Rev. C. T. Royds, Rev. W. Armitage, Colonel W. E. M. Tomlinson, M.P., Mr. A. Greg, and Mr. J. Cropper. Amongst others present were Lady Hibbert and Miss Newbould, Mrs. W. B. Huntington, Mr. J. Adams-Acton (London), Miss Armitage, Mr. C. J. Ashworth, Mrs. Bridgen, Mr. B. S. Brigg and Mrs. Brigg (Keighley), Mr. Hugh Crosse, Mr. D. J. Crossley (Hebden Bridge), Mr. W. I. R. Crowder (Carlisle), Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gibson, Mr. J. E. Goodwin (Liverpool), the Misses Greg and party, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Harris, Mr. J. R. Heape (Rochdale), Mr. and Mrs. Norval W. Helme, Mr. George D. Killey (Liverpool), Colonel Marton, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Milner, Miss Molesworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Nuttall, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Paley, Miss M. E. Paley, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Park (Preston), Mr. and Mrs. Edwyn Payne, Miss Royds, Mr. and Mrs. John Satterthwaite, Mr. Samuel Satterthwaite, Mr. A. Seward, Miss Seward, Mr. W. Shand, Mrs. F. Sharpe, Mrs. and Miss Starkie, Mr. Edward Storey, Mrs. Isaac Storey, Mr. James Thoms and party (Grange), Miss Tomlinson, Mr. James Tullis, Miss Tullis (Preston), Mr. F. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. W. G. Welch, Mr. J. Whitley (Halifax), Dr. and Mrs. W. Wingate-Saul, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wright, Mr. James Diggins (Principal and Secretary) and Mrs. Diggins, Dr. Telford-Smith (Medical Superintendent) and Mrs. Telford-Smith, Miss Chaloner (Matron), Miss D. Studdert (Matron, Brunton House), etc., etc.

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### OPENING OF THE STOREY HOME

BY THE COUNTESS OF BECTIVE.

After the Banquet, the STOREY HOME for Forty FEEBLE-MINDED GIRLS (erected, furnished, and equipped by Sir Thos. Storey, Knt., D.L., Vice-Chairman of the House Committee of the Asylum) was formally opened by the COUNTESS OF BECTIVE. On behalf of her husband, who was lying dangerously ill, Lady Storey transferred the Home to the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B., as representing the Trustees of the Asylum. A marble bust of Sir Thomas Storey, executed by Mr. J. Adams-Acton, of London, and subscribed for by Members of the Central Committee and the Staff of the Asylum, was unveiled by Sir John T. Hibbert with an appropriate address.

# R E P O R T

*Presented at the General Annual Meeting,  
held at the Royal Albert Asylum,  
September 28th, 1898.*

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The Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum have great pleasure in presenting the Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Institution, and they are thankful to be able to state that the year just completed has been one of uninterrupted progress.

To-day, when the Sixth Quinquennial Festival is celebrated, it is interesting to note the progress of the Institution since the first Quinquennial Festival which was held in 1873, under the presidency of the late Earl of Derby. At that time there were 162 patients; to-day there are 582. The Annual Subscriptions then amounted to £2,188 9s. 8d.; they are now £4,239 8s. 9d., and the interest on the Sustentation Fund is £4,767 9s. 4d. There was then the sum of £27,000 still to be raised on the General Fund Account, and the Estate consisted of 83 acres. The Institution is now entirely free from debt, and the Estate consists of 170 acres. The buildings comprise the Asylum, with workshops, laundry, and engine-house; the Rodgett Infirmary; the Winmarleigh Recreation Hall; a large and commodious group of farm buildings, including the Farm Bailiff's house and a house with accommodation for 12 patients and three farm attendants; 15 cottages for workpeople, and two lodges; and the Brunton House property for special private patients.

Progress of the  
Institution.



The other Quinquennial Festivals have been :—

1878—President, the Marquis of Hartington, M.P. (now the Duke of Devonshire); the number of patients, 373.

1883—President, Lord Egerton of Tatton (now Earl Egerton of Tatton); the number of patients, 516.

1888—President, Lord Herschell; the number of patients, 552.

1893—President, The Earl of Derby; the number of patients, 605.

Since the last Festival in 1893, the Scotforth Farm, consisting of 55½ acres, has been purchased for £4,585 16s. 6d., and 8½ acres of adjoining land for £1,291 17s. 6d. The Rodgett Infirmary has been enlarged, at a cost of £4,136 8s. 8d., by the addition of a second floor providing for the isolation and treatment of 25 patients suffering from infectious disease, and for the quarantine of new patients, with bath-rooms, lavatories, nurses' rooms, besides a laundry, disinfecting house, and other outside offices.

General Annual  
Meeting at  
Chester.

The last General Annual Meeting was held at Chester, under the presidency of His Grace the Duke of Westminster, K.G., who, in the course of his introductory speech, said :—

“I have to thank you very much for having come here to-day to confer as to the ways and means of assisting the very noble Institution at Lancaster. It will be within the recollection of some of you that we had a meeting here—I think it was in the year 1884—thirteen years ago, at which I had the pleasure of assisting to advocate the claims of the Institution. (Hear, hear.) Since that time, I think, Cheshire has done fairly well in the matter of subscriptions, though perhaps it might, as other counties might, do a little more in the direction of assisting this very admirable Institution. (Hear, hear.) The class of the feeble-minded—and the word feeble-minded seems to have rather taken the place of idiots in this connection—is a peculiarly and specially helpless one; and, of course, it is a great thing for them, during the time they are at this Institution, for children so afflicted, to derive all the benefit given there in the shape of training and education, especially religious and moral training, without which they are in a very bad case indeed. It is rather a sad thing to think that so small a percentage—very small indeed, comparatively—of the feeble-minded can be made self-supporting or independent in after life, when they have left the walls of the Institution. In the case of the blind, as you know, a very considerable percentage may be trained, and are trained, so as to enable them to become self-supporting and independent in after life; and the same holds good in regard to the deaf and dumb. But this class is a peculiarly helpless one; and the reports of the different branches of the Institution lay great stress upon this. . . . It must be admitted on all hands that the Institution is a bright example of what voluntary effort and enthusiasm in a noble cause can effect.”

Among those present on the occasion were the Duchess of Westminster, the Countess of Bective, the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B. (Chairman of the Central Committee); the Mayor of Chester (Mr. B. C. Roberts) and the Mayoress; the High Sheriff of Cheshire (Mr. W. H. Verdin), the High Sheriff of Westmorland (Dr. W. S. Paget-Tomlinson); the Lord Bishop of Chester and Mrs. Jayne; the Sheriff of Chester (Mr. J. F. Lowe) and Mrs. Lowe; Mr. Edward Lawrence (Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee), Mr. Geo. D. Killey, Liverpool; Mr. W. P. Park, Preston; Mr. S. J. Harris, Mr. S. Satterthwaite, Mr. A. Seward, Mr. E. Storey, Lancaster; Mr. T. A. Argles, Milnthorpe; Mr. W. J. P. Storey, Rhyl; Mr. Geo. Barbour and Mrs. Barbour, Bolesworth Castle; Alderman Chas. Brown, Rev. Canon Scott, Dr. Stolterfoth, Mr. Councillor Holmes, Mrs. Holmes, and Miss Holmes, Rev. J. F. Howson, Chester; Miss Wakefield, Grange-over-Sands; Miss Barker, Southport; Mrs. Bridgen, Manchester; Mrs. Maylor, Churton; Lady Lloyd, Miss Howson, Miss Barclay, Mrs. John Gamon, Mrs. F. E. Roberts, Mrs. Broadbent, Miss L. Brown, Miss Blackburne, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Meacock, Miss M. Roberts, Chester; and other ladies and gentlemen. The speakers were, in addition to the noble Chairman, Sir John T. Hibbert, The Lord Bishop of Chester, the Mayor of Chester, Mr. Edward Lawrence, the High Sheriff of Cheshire, the Sheriff of Chester, the High Sheriff of Westmorland, the Countess of Bective, &c. At the close of the meeting the Mayor of Chester kindly entertained at luncheon at the Grosvenor Hotel, a large company, including the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the Bishop of Chester and Mrs. Jayne, the High Sheriffs of Cheshire and Westmorland, Sir John T. Hibbert, Mr. E. Lawrence, and the other members of the Central Committee present at the meeting, and many other ladies and gentlemen interested in the work of the Asylum.

At that General Annual Meeting the vacancy in the Trusteeship of the Asylum and Estate, caused by the death of the Earl of Sefton, K.G., was supplied by the appointment of the Earl of Derby, K.G., who gave another proof of his Lordship's interest in the Asylum by readily consenting to serve in that capacity. The other Trustees are the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., Earl Egerton of Tatton, and Lord Muncaster.

Appointment  
of Trustee.

It has been the custom of the Central Committee, with a view to consolidate and extend the interest in the Asylum, to hold the General Annual Meetings and the Elections in different centres of the Northern Counties. This year the Election of fifty patients was held at the Town Hall, Manchester, on the 21st of June, and, after the Election, a public meeting, presided over by the Lord Mayor (Alderman R. Gibson), was held in the Lord Mayor's Parlour. His Lordship strongly urged the claims of the Institution upon the support of the citizens of Manchester, and the meeting was also addressed by the Chairman of the Central Committee, Sir John T. Hibbert; the Vice-chairman, Mr. E. Lawrence; Mr. E. S.

Election of  
Patients  
at Manchester.



Heywood ; Mr. A. Simpson, Manchester ; Dr. Hammond, Preston ; Mr. J. Satterthwaite, Lancaster ; Mr. G. D. Killey, Liverpool. The other members of the Central Committee present were Ald. the Rev. C. Twemlow Royds, Vice-chairman of the House Committee ; Ald. Chas. Brown, Chester ; Mr. Herbert Radcliffe, Rochdale. The Dean of Manchester (Dr. Maclure), Lady Maclure, Vice-president of the Manchester and Salford Ladies' Association ; Mrs. Bridgen, Hon. Secretary ; and other friends of the Institution also attended. The weather was, unfortunately, most inclement, and greatly interfered with the success of the meeting. It may be hoped, however, that the reports of the meeting, which appeared in the influential newspapers of Manchester and other districts of the Northern Counties, will have the effect of making the claims of the Institution more widely known and better appreciated.

At this Election there were 84 candidates for 50 vacancies, viz., Lancashire, 29 candidates for 20 vacancies ; Yorkshire, 29 candidates for 15 vacancies ; Cheshire, 7 candidates for 4 vacancies ; Westmorland, 1 candidate for 1 vacancy ; Cumberland, 5 candidates for 3 vacancies ; Durham, 11 candidates for 6 vacancies ; Northumberland, 2 candidates for 1 vacancy.

Number and  
Classification of  
Patients.

There are now in the Institution 582 patients, viz., 389 boys and 193 girls. At the date of the last report there were 573, of whom 380 were boys and 193 girls. The total average number resident during the year has been 581, as compared with 562 last year.

The present inmates may thus be classified according to the Counties from which they have been received :—

LANCASHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262
YORKSHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
DURHAM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
CHESHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
CUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
NORTHUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
WESTMORLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
OTHER COUNTIES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
									<hr/> 582

Of these, 288 are election cases, 255 reduced-payment cases, 20 full-payment cases, 8 associated and private cases, 9 life-interest cases, and 2 presentation cases.



The general financial condition of the Institution continues to be satisfactory. The total amount received on Maintenance Account during the year (omitting Farm and Garden items) has been £20,447 13s. 7d., as against £19,742 13s. 3d. in the previous year. The annual subscriptions have maintained about the same level of amount, having been £4,239 8s. 9d., as compared with £4,251 15s. 4d. last year. This is a source of income much subject to fluctuation from deaths, removals, withdrawals, &c., and necessitates constant and vigilant attention to keep up the amount. The donations have decreased from £390 5s. 2d. to £256 4s. 9d. Such diminution is almost inevitable when a special appeal is being made for any other fund. The payments for patients have again increased. Last year the amount was £10,121 17s. 5d.; this year it has been £10,766 1s. 4d. The policy of the Committee is to require the friends of all patients to pay according to their means; and contributions towards the maintenance of election patients are encouraged, but not made compulsory, and should there be any change of circumstances through, death, sickness, or slackness of work, a reduction or suspension of the contribution, or a complete release from it, is at once conceded on application. The sum of £867 11s. 0d. has been received from these contributions during the year. The improved state of the Maintenance Account has enabled the Committee to transfer £3,000 to the Estate and Buildings Improvement Account.

Finances.

Maintenance  
Account.

The Estate and Buildings Improvement Account has been further augmented by £1,989 12s. 0d., of which £1,885 3s. 0d. has been received in donations and £104 9s. 0d. in interest.

Estate and  
Buildings  
Improvement  
Account.

On Sustentation Fund Account, £4,957 14s. 6d. has been received, viz., £4,065 4s. 6d. in legacies, £630 0s. 0d. in donations, and £262 10s. 0d. a life-interest payment. Of the donations £525 has been contributed by Mr. Herbert L. Storey (eldest son of Sir Thomas Storey) for the endowment of a bed in the Storey Home; and £105 by Mrs. Howard Dawson, as the first instalment of £525 for the endowment of a bed in the Storey Home, in memory of her husband, the late Mr. E. Howard Dawson, the architect of the Home.

Sustentation  
Fund Account,

Legacies.

The following is a list of the Legacies received during the year :—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Wm. Rothwell, Colwyn Bay and			
Manchester	1,350	0	0
Miss Jane Bridge, Castleton, Rochdale	1,078	6	6
Mr. Thomas Greenhalgh, Silverdale			
and Bolton	1,000	0	0
Miss Nancy Haworth, Bury ... ..	500	0	0
Mrs. Eliza Harris, Cockermouth... ..	100	0	0
Mr. John Manchester, Preston			
(additional)	36	18	0

Investments.

During the year the following additional Investments have been made at a total cost of £2,527 6s. 3d.:—  
£1,285 London and North-Western Railway 4 per cent. Preference Stock ; £272 Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed Stock ; £31 os. 1d. Midland Railway 3 per cent. Debenture Stock.

Contributions from the Seven Counties.

The following table gives the amounts contributed in the year by each of the Seven Associated Counties to the Maintenance, Sustentation, and Estate and Buildings Improvement Accounts :—

COUNTIES.	MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.		SUSTENTATION FUND ACCOUNT.		ESTATE & BUILDINGS ACCOUNT.		TOTAL
	Annual Subscrip- tions.	Donations.	Legacies.	Dona- tions.	Donations.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
LANCASHIRE .....	1413 5 6	143 16 5	3965 4 6	630	1453 14 0		7606 0 5
YORKSHIRE .....	1304 7 6	53 1 1	.....	.....	136 3 0		1493 11 7
CHESHIRE .....	543 3 3	29 19 6	.....	.....	161 5 0		734 7 9
WESTMORLAND.....	234 12 7	11 2 0	.....	.....	81 11 0		327 5 7
CUMBERLAND .....	308 7 6	18 5 9	100 0 0	.....	32 18 0		459 11 3
DURHAM .....	381 2 5	.....	.....	.....	19 12 0		400 14 5
NORTHUMBERLAND	54 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....		54 10 0
	4239 8 9	256 4 9	4065 4 6	630	1885 3 0		11076 1 0

Ladies' Associations.

It is a cause of grateful satisfaction to the Committee that the Ladies' Associations continue to devote themselves with undiminished zeal and success to the benevolent work of collecting funds and otherwise assisting the operations of the Institution. It is all the more gratifying as most of the ladies thus co-operating have never seen the Institution for which they so earnestly labour. The Committee would,

however, strongly urge upon the officers and members of the Associations to arrange for visits of inspection as the surest means of sustaining and stimulating their interest in the objects of the Asylum. The total amount obtained by the Ladies' Associations this year has been £2,584 15s. 7d. Last year the amount was £2,693 6s. 1d. ; but it included £175 15s. od. in special donations for the extension Fund.

The amounts raised this year by each of the Associations are shown in the following table :—

							Annual Subscriptions.			Donations.			Total.		
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MANCHESTER	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	14	0	33	1	9	328	15	9
„	„	(ROCHDALE	BRANCH)				81	18	6	5	5	0	87	3	6
„	„	(BURY	BRANCH)				36	5	0	10	1	0	46	6	0
„	„	(OLDHAM	BRANCH)				20	8	0	7	14	0	28	2	0
„	„	(ASHTON	BRANCH)				6	3	0	...	...	...	6	3	0
							440	8	6	56	1	9	496	10	3
CHESHIRE	..	...	...	...	...	...	437	4	3	24	14	6	461	18	9
HALIFAX	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	9	10	9	6	0	367	15	10
DURHAM	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	2	11	...	...	...	350	2	11
CUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	10	6	26	3	9	274	14	3
BRADFORD	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	1	2	14	18	4	241	19	6
WESTMORLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	15	7	4	14	0	195	9	7
LEEDS	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	16	6	5	5	0	92	1	6
YORK	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	6	6	4	2	6	76	9	0
SOUTHPORT	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	6	...	...	...	16	3	6
THIRSK	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	0	9	2	0
SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	0	0	12	6	2	8	6
							£2429	15	3	155	0	4	2584	15	7

Amounts  
Collected by  
Ladies'  
Associations.

Thanks to the valuable assistance of Mrs. S. R. Platt, a successful effort has been made to interest the ladies of Oldham and district in the work of the Asylum. In March last Mrs. Platt convened a Drawing-room Meeting at her residence, Werneth Park, which was largely attended. Dr. Yates, Chairman of the Oldham School Board, presided, and the meeting was also addressed by Dr. Wingate-Saul, of Lancaster, a member of the Central Committee, and by Mr. Diggins, the Principal and Secretary of the Institution. This movement was promoted by Mrs. Maclure (Deanery), one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Manchester and Salford District Ladies' Association, assisted by Miss Brooke, the Organising Agent of that Association. A similar meeting has also been

Drawing-room  
Meetings.

Oldham.



Stockport. held at Stockport by the kindness of Mrs. Rayner. Dr. Rayner presided, and there was a good attendance. The Rev. George Bird, of Lancaster, attended as a deputation, and was assisted in appealing for support by Mrs. Maclure and Mrs. Bridgen, the two Honorary Secretaries of the Manchester and Salford District Ladies' Association. Such efforts deserve the grateful recognition of the Committee. Drawing-room Meetings are an excellent means of introducing the claims of the Institution to the ladies of a district where no Association or branch exists, and lady friends might render important aid by promoting them in their respective localities.

The Countess  
of Derby.

The Committee are pleased to be able to announce that the Countess of Derby has most kindly acceded to the request of Mr. Edward Lawrence, Chairman of the Local Committee, to become President of a Liverpool Ladies' Association, which is now being organised. Her Ladyship's influential support will go far to make this Association a great success.

The Countess of  
Bective.

To the Countess of Bective, President of the Westmorland Ladies' Association, the Committee are indebted for cordial co-operation in many ways. Hearty thanks are given to Miss Wakefield, the able Honorary Secretary of the Westmorland Ladies' Association, for her spontaneous efforts to promote the formation of a Northumberland Ladies' Association. The

Miss Wakefield.

Committee regret that Miss Wakefield's appeals did not meet with a satisfactory response. An annual subscription of £54 10s. cannot be considered an adequate contribution from an important county like Northumberland.

Appeal to  
Clergymen and  
Ministers.

Again would the Committee appeal for support to the clergy and ministers of all denominations, to whom the incessant worry and anxiety of poor families, burdened with the care of an imbecile child, are only too well-known. It is to them that the poor chiefly turn for sympathy and advice in such trouble, and many cases have been introduced by them to the benefits of the Institution. With one or two exceptions, those mentioned in the following list have annually contributed offertories. But notwithstanding the numerous religious and charitable objects to which the clergy are expected to give the advantage of pulpit advocacy, the

Committee would respectfully press the strong claims of the Royal Albert Asylum to sympathy and assistance. The following is a list of those who have thus aided the Institution during the year :—

Rev. W. Bonsey, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster.  
 Rev. W. L. Appleford, Ripley Hospital Church, Lancaster.  
 Rev. Lionel Garnett, Christleton Church, Chester.  
 Rev. E. Greatorex, Croxdale Church, Durham.  
 Rev. J. N. Hoare, St. John's Church, Keswick.  
 Rev. Phipps J. Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre Church, Garstang.  
 Rev. T. H. Irving St. Paul's Church, Lindale-in-Cartmel.  
 Rev. Rees Keene, St. Mary's Church, Gosforth.  
 Rev. J. T. Lawton, St. Thomas's Church, Bedford Leigh.  
 Rev. George W. Smith, St. Paul's Church, Waterhouses, Durham.  
 Rev. T. B. Tylecote, Lowther Church, Penrith.  
 Rev. W. Stuart White, Parish Church, Esh, Durham.  
 Rev. Thomas Windsor, Congregational Church, Skipton.

Attention is specially invited to the following interesting Contributions :—

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Crook, Otley, "A Thank-offering" ... ..	4	0	0
Sewing Party, per Miss Ashburner, Bridge End House, Kirkby-in-Furness.....	2	5	0
Mothers' Meeting at Bunbury, Tarporley .....	0	10	6
The P.S.A. Branch of the Derby Street Congregational Church, Bolton (Annual Subscription).....	0	10	6
Defendant in Action, per Messrs. Heelis & Son, Solicitors, Hawkshead .....	10	0	0
The Children of Lindale, per Rev. T. H. Irving—a box of flowers.			
Messrs. Dicksons, Limited, Royal Seed and Nursery Establishment, Chester—4250 bulbs.			
Mr. W. K. Powell, Preston—150 Fancy Boxes of Biscuits.			
Lady Maclure, Whalley Range, Manchester—Pictures, Illustrated Papers, and Christmas Cards.			

An additional donation of £21 from the Rochdale Provident Co-operative Society, Limited; an additional donation of £5 5s. from the Heywood Industrial Society.

The following Annual Subscriptions have been continued :—Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society, £21; Newbold Friendly Society, Rochdale, £15 15s.; Oldham Equitable Co-operative Society, £5 5s.; Brighouse Industrial Society, £5 5s.; The Great and Little Bolton Co-operative Society, £5 5s.; Hebden Bridge Industrial Co-operative Society, £3 3s.; Hebden Bridge Fustian Co-operative Society, £3 3s.; Darcy Lever Colliery Accident Society, £2 2s.; Doncaster Mutual Co-operative Industrial Society, £2 2s.; Eccles Provident Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, £2 2s.; Sowerby Bridge Industrial Society, £2 2s.; Sowerby Bridge Flour Society, £2 2s.; Halifax Flour Society £2 2s.; Farnworth District Council, £1 1s.; Luddenden Industrial Society, £1 1s.; Jarrow and Hebburn Co-operative Society, Limited, £5 5s. to Extension Fund.



In addition to the grateful mention of the large number of Christmas presents for the patients, the following gifts should be referred to:—Mrs. Blades, Parkfield, Lancaster, £1 1s, additional for the Staff Library; J. Mawdsley & Son, Liverpool, Gore's Liverpool Directory for 1897; Kelly & Co., Limited, "Kelly's Handbook to the Titled and Official Classes."

Farm Produce.

The Farm not only supplies milk, meat, and vegetables to the Asylum, but it also affords excellent opportunities of healthful occupation and training to the patients. The produce received during the year represents, at fair market prices, the sum of £2,982 1s. 7d., and has been as follows:—28,538 lbs. of beef; 22,295 lbs. of mutton; 5,658 lbs. of pork; 1,076½ lbs. of veal; 116 fowls; 13,761 eggs; 37,342½ gallons of milk; 5,585 stones of potatoes; 19½ stones of carrots. On the 30th of June, 1898, the farm live stock consisted of 55 head of cattle, including 37 cows giving milk; 104 sheep and lambs; 76 pigs; 4 horses; 2 ponies; 340 fowls. This live stock has been valued at £1,501 10s. 6d. by Messrs. Anthony Orr, of Hornby, and Henry Mackereth, of Ashton, who have again thoroughly inspected the farm. The Committee, having considered it advisable to make a change in the management, have recently appointed as Farm Bailiff, Mr. James Cannon, of Auchencairn, Castle Douglas, N.B., and Mrs. Cannon as Housekeeper, &c., at the Farm, where three attendants and twelve boys reside.

Weekly Cost.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head—including staff, all office and administrative expenses, as well as building sundries, workshops, repairs and furniture—has been 11s. 8¼d; and omitting the last four items, 11s. 3d. The amounts last year were 12s. 5½d. and 11s. 9½d. respectively.

Audit.

Mr. W. G. Welch, the professional auditor, has thoroughly examined the books of account, vouchers, and balance sheets, and he has been ably assisted by the honorary auditor, Mr. W. O. Roper. Certificates are appended to the balance sheets.

Extension  
of the  
Asylum.

In the last two Reports the question of an extension of the Asylum was discussed, and a list of contributions for this object was given last year. For some years the Asylum has been practically full, and it has been evident that ere long the advisability of enlarging it would have to be seriously considered. The great difficulty in the administration of the Institution has been to make separate and suitable provision for those patients who have developed



epilepsy whilst inmates, and for the feeble and crippled children requiring special care. Upon the recommendation of a Committee appointed in 1896 to consider the whole question, it was decided to erect an annexe of three floors to the Brooke (South) Wing, to afford accommodation for 50 epileptic and 50 crippled and feeble boys, and also for 50 junior boys who are now located in the Girls' Wing. Messrs. Austin and Paley, Architects were instructed to prepare plans which, with certain modifications, were approved by the Central Committee and the Commissioners in Lunacy. The estimated cost of the extension was £15,000. When, however, the tenders, which had been advertised for were received, it was found that the lowest separate tenders amounted to £20,000. From special donations and the accumulated balances on the Estate and Buildings Improvement Account, the Committee had £8,000 in hand, which they did not consider sufficient to justify them in proceeding with the extension scheme in its entirety. They, therefore, requested the Architects to alter their plans so as to provide only for the accommodation of the 50 epileptic and the 50 crippled and feeble boys. Messrs. Austin and Paley having made the requisite alterations, the contractors were communicated with, and the cost is now expected not to exceed £15,000. Under these circumstances the Committee have decided to proceed with the erection of the annexe forthwith, more especially as the amount in hand has been further augmented to £11,000 by the transfer of a sum of £3,000.

The following is an additional list of Donations to the Extension Fund (Estate and Buildings Improvement Account):—

	£	s.	d.
Miss Openshaw, Irwell, Bury.—For the “John Openshaw of Irwell bed,” in memory of her father, the late Mr. John Openshaw, of Irwell .....	1050	0	0
Also in memory of her friend, the late Dr. de Vitre .....	50	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Westminster, Eaton Hall, Chester .....	100	0	0
Miss Hesketh, Atherton, Manchester .....	100	0	0
Mr. Wm. Hinmers, Cleveland House, Pendleton, Manchester.....	100	0	0
Mr. Thomas Carver, The Hollins, Marple.....	25	0	0
Mr. James Cropper, Ellergreen, Kendal.....	25	0	0
Mr. D. J. Crossley and Mrs. Crossley, Falling Royd, Hebden Bridge .....	25	0	0

Contributions  
to the  
Extension Fund.

	£	s.	d.
The Misses Harrison, Woodhouse, Milnthorpe .....	25	0	0
Major E. G. S. Hornby, Dalton Hall, Westmorland	25	0	0
Mr. Wm. Long, Thelwall Heys, Warrington.....	25	0	0
Mr. Alfred Simpson, Chaseley, Altrincham .....	25	0	0
Mr. R. Heywood Thompson, Nunwick Hall, Penrith	25	0	0
Mrs. Tetley, Foxhill, Weetwood, Leeds .....	21	0	0
Mr. J. J. Willis, Austwick, Clapham .....	21	0	0
Miss Earle, Ellerthwaite, Windermere .....	20	0	0
Dr. W. S. Paget-Tomlinson, Kirkby Lonsdale.....	20	0	0
Mr. Thomas Radcliffe, The Cliffe. Blackburn .....	20	0	0
Mrs. Pitcairn Campbell, Vicar's Cross, Chester .....	10	10	0
Mrs. James S. Holdsworth, Greystone, Holme, Carnforth .....	10	10	0
Mr. Charles J. Ormerod, Brighouse.....	10	10	0
Alderman Charles Brown, Chester .....	10	0	0
Mr. Jonathan Pollard, Halifax .....	10	0	0
Cumberland Ladies' Association .....	7	18	0
Mr. H. H. Bolton, Heightside, Newchurch-in- Rossendale .....	5	5	0
Mrs. Chadwick, Cinderhills, Mirfield .....	5	5	0
Mrs. Henry Chorley, Leeds .....	5	5	0
Miss Cross, Cleveland, Bolton.....	5	5	0
Rev. T. R. Finch, Penwortham Hall, Preston .....	5	5	0
Miss Foster, Settle .....	5	5	0
Mr. Edmund Gibson, Balby, Doncaster .....	5	5	0
Rev. R. Hathornthwaite, Bowdon .....	5	5	0
Mrs. Higgins, Marton Vicarage, Chirbury, Shropshire	5	5	0
Jarrow and Hebburn Co-operative Society, Limited	5	5	0
Mrs. Ormerod, Scaitcliffe, Todmorden .....	5	5	0
Miss Paley, The Greaves, Lancaster .....	5	5	0
Miss Riddick, Holme Acre, Ashley, Altrincham .....	5	5	0
Mr. Wm. Rowntree, Westwood, Scarborough .....	5	5	0
Mr. H. Birley Smith, Grangefield, Birkenhead.....	5	5	0
Colonel Spencer Stanhope, C.B., Cannon Hall, Barnsley .....	5	5	0
Dr. Peter Stuart, Liverpool .....	5	5	0
Dr. John Sykes, Doncaster.....	5	5	0
Mrs. Warren, Strawberry Field, Woolton, Liverpool	5	5	0
Mr. T. Henry Waterhouse, Earncliffe, Sheffield.....	5	5	0
Miss Williamson, Whickham, Gateshead .....	5	5	0
Mrs. Backhouse, Ashbourne, Sunderland .....	5	0	0
Mr. John Bolton, Southfield, Blackburn .....	5	0	0
Mrs. Peacock, Hest Bank Lodge, Lancaster .....	5	0	0
Mr. T. E. Yorke, Bewerley Hall, Pateley Bridge.....	5	0	0
Miss S. M. Arkwright, Eggerslack, Grange-over- Sands .....	2	2	0
Mr. Edward Jeeves, Northcote, Malvern .....	2	2	0
Miss A. E. Marshall, Craig Lea, Darlington.....	2	2	0
The Misses Boulton, Liverpool.....	2	0	0
Miss E. Mewburn, Ripon .....	2	0	0
Sums under £2 .....	3	4	0

Munificence  
of

Miss Openshaw.

Special mention ought to be made of the generosity of Miss Openshaw, of Irwell, who has contributed to this fund the handsome sum of £1,100. Of that amount £1,050 is for a bed to be called after her father, the late John Openshaw, Esq., and the remaining £50 is a donation in memory of her



friend, the late Dr. de Vitré, the first Chairman of the Central Committee and the chief promoter of the Asylum. The contribution was a timely gift, and most encouraging. The question of proceeding with the extension was then under consideration, and Miss Openshaw's liberality had its influence in the decision of the Committee. May other generous ladies who take a warm interest in the Asylum be moved to imitate Miss Openshaw's gracious example, and thus not only assist the Extension Building Fund, but also establish a permanent memorial of their benevolence.

The Committee have in contemplation the erection of a lodge at the southern extremity of the grounds, and of a block of eight cottages in an adjoining field. These will be rented by Asylum workpeople who now find it difficult to obtain suitable cottage accommodation within a convenient distance of the Institution. This is a project in which Sir Thomas Storey took a warm interest, and, at his suggestion, the late Mr. Howard Dawson, the Architect of the Storey Home, prepared plans which have been revised by Mr. C. J. Ashworth, Mr. Dawson's successor, and approved by the Committee. Delay in carrying them out has arisen from the unfortunate strike of the masons in the district.

Erection of  
Cottages and  
Lodge.

With the opening of the Storey Home for 40 of the senior girls, it will be possible to make better arrangements for the accommodation in the North Wing of the Asylum for epileptic, crippled and feeble girls. There can be no doubt that this Home—the outcome of Sir Thomas Storey's munificence—will prove a most valuable auxiliary to the Institution. The industrial training of the election cases will be individually promoted in the domestic work of the Home, and the labour of the inmates will also be utilised in the nursing and domestic service of the Institution. Sir Thomas Storey has spared no expense in completing the furnishing and equipment of the Home for its charitable work, and his one desire has been to omit nothing likely to conduce to the training and comfort of the inmates. In this, as in other instances of his public spirit and philanthropy, he has had the hearty support of Lady Storey.

The  
Storey Home.



Illness of  
Sir Thomas  
Storey.

The Committee desire to express their deep and affectionate sympathy with Sir Thomas Storey in the very serious illness which has so long debarred him from active participation in the business of the Asylum, in which he was wont to take so great an interest and which afforded him so much pleasure. Prostrate on his bed of sickness he has yet evinced a keen interest in the progress of the erection and furnishing of the Home, to which his thoughts have constantly turned. To Lady Storey and the other members of the family the Committee would also tender their sincere sympathy.

Bust of  
Sir Thomas  
Storey.

It has been decided to place in the Home a marble bust of Sir Thomas Storey, which has been subscribed for by members of the Committee and of the Staff. The execution of this bust has been entrusted to Mr. Adams-Acton, of London, a sculptor of repute.

Opinion of the  
Lunacy  
Commissioners.

How favourably the project of the establishment of this Home has been regarded by the Commissioners in Lunacy is seen in the following extract from their Fifty-first Report (1897) :—

“With respect to individual institutions we understand that an extension of the Albert Asylum is contemplated, and we are glad to record the fact that Sir Thomas Storey has generously offered to build on the Asylum estate a home for 40 of the more intelligent girls who have completed their period of training in the institution, or are entering upon their last year of residence prior to their discharge.

“It is suggested that the services of these girls shall be utilised, not only in doing the work of the home itself, but also in assisting in the nursing and domestic service of the Asylum.

“This new departure has our warm approval. In our visits to workhouses throughout the country we cannot fail to have been painfully impressed by the obvious want of suitable provision for an extensive and necessitous class of persons who are known as ‘the feeble-minded.’ They are not the subjects of such a degree of mental unsoundness as, in the opinion of the medical officers, renders them certificable in the present state of the law, and they are therefore unable to be detained against their will, although they are not sufficiently of sound mind to be able to take adequate care of themselves.”

Matron of the  
Storey Home.

Mrs. Eliza Smith (Head Laundress at the Asylum), who has been in the service of the Institution in various capacities since 1878, has been appointed Matron of the Home, and her experience will be invaluable in the industrial

training of the inmates. Her husband, Mr. H. Smith, who is also an old servant of the Institution, will reside at the Home while continuing to perform the duties of Head Laundryman at the Asylum.

This question of the after-care of the feeble-minded is one of grave importance, and is engaging the attention of philanthropists and social reformers. For the class and for society it is felt to be a very urgent question. Deficiency of intellect and weakness of will render such young people peculiarly amenable to evil and deteriorating influences. In Institutions like the Royal Albert Asylum, they are usefully employed, and lead bright and cheerful lives. A feeble-minded girl is better understood by those who have had charge of her during the period of education and training than by those who begin at an age when the habits are formed and the character moulded. She receives sympathetic treatment from the experienced teacher or trainer, who can "be to her virtues very kind, and to her faults a little blind." As a child she has been under firm but gentle control, and the influence over her acquired in these early years is likely to be permanently retained. In the Storey Home the girls will still be under certificate, and will not, therefore, be able to discharge themselves and go out into the world with the risk of leading useless, if not mischievous and immoral lives. What to do with their daughters — especially if they are good-looking and of a somewhat higher grade of intelligence — is cause for deep anxiety to mothers when they come to receive them on the completion of their residence and training in the Institution. The experiment of the Storey Home will be watched with keen interest. Having regard to the physical infirmities of the inmates, care will have to be taken not to overwork them. Many are not capable of continuous and severe toil, and must not be treated as mere labour-producing machines. It is satisfactory to note that the Commissioners in Lunacy consider that it will shortly become necessary to have official supervision of "the epileptic colonies and laundry and other homes for the feeble-minded which are a feature of the philanthropic effort of the present day."

After-care of  
Feeble-minded  
Girls.



Additional  
Homes.

With the extensive Asylum Estate and the pressing claims of such cases, there is ample scope for the erection of additional Homes for the Feeble-minded, and it would be well if each of the Seven Associated Counties could see its way to the adoption of the suggestion.

Provision for  
Pauper  
Imbeciles.

It is gratifying to observe the growing inclination of Boards of Guardians and other Local Authorities in different parts of the country, to make separate provision for the care of pauper imbeciles, a course which the Committee have never ceased to urge. Neither the workhouse nor the lunatic asylum is a suitable place for such cases. The Royal Albert Asylum and other voluntary institutions may possibly undertake the *training* of such young imbeciles as are really capable of great improvement, but life-long care is needed, and, therefore, Custodial Homes or Asylums should be established. By providing suitable occupations for the trained patients they may be made to some extent self-supporting, but, at any rate, their lives will be rendered brighter and happier.

Report of  
Departmental  
Committee.

Reference has been made in these Reports to the appointment of a Departmental Committee on Defective and Epileptic Children. That Committee has now issued its report, which contains many useful suggestions, and recommends legislation to provide for the education of feeble-minded children under similar conditions to those laid down in the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act 1893. The discrimination of the so-called "feeble-minded" children from higher-grade imbeciles will, in practice, be found to be a task of extreme difficulty, requiring special experience and scientific knowledge and skill. There are many degrees of mental deficiency and weakness, and, in forming classes for the "feeble-minded," the great difficulty will be to exclude, on the one hand, the really imbecile, and, on the other hand, the merely dull and backward child. For this work the London School Board has done well to call to its aid the ability and experience of Dr. Shuttleworth, the late Medical Superintendent of the Royal Albert Asylum. In America the term "feeble-minded" is used to designate the entire class of mentally-deficient persons.



There have been several deaths among the members of the Central Committee during the year. Mr. G. Buckston Browne commenced his connection with the Institution in 1865, and he was for several years Chairman of the Halifax Local Committee. After his removal to Preston, he was able to attend the meetings of the Central Committee with regularity. He was a generous donor and annual subscriber and always took an earnest interest in the welfare and progress of the Institution. The Committee also regret to record the death of Dr. J. Hodgson Wright, who had, ever since 1865, been one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Halifax Local Committee, and had, in every possible way, endeavoured to advance the interests of the Institution in his locality. The Rev. David Davis was one of the ten original members of the Central Committee. Until 1889, when he resigned and removed to Evesham, he gave assiduous attention to the work of the Central, House, and Finance Committees. Dr. J. Crossley Wright has kindly succeeded his father as one of the Hon. Local Secretaries at Halifax.

Deaths of  
Members of the  
Central  
Committee.

Miss Lucy Hill, Head Nurse at the Rodgett Infirmary, died from pneumonia, after a very brief illness, in December last. She was a trained nurse, and had been in the service of the Institution for ten years. Always kind and sympathetic, she was admirably fitted for her work, and was devoted to her duties. Miss Jane Burrow, Queen's Nurse, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Death of  
Miss Hill.

In succession to Dr. A. R. Douglas, whose resignation upon having obtained a Government appointment was mentioned in last year's Report, Dr. W. H. Coupland (L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., &c.) was elected Assistant Medical Officer. Dr. Coupland is most attentive to the sick and feeble patients, and takes warm interest in the general work of the Institution.

Appointment  
of  
Dr. Coupland.

Hearty thanks are tendered to the Honorary Officers and to the Local Committees for their continued important assistance. To the Newspaper Press of the Northern Counties the grateful acknowledgments of the Committee are also due for cordial sympathy and support.

Grateful  
Acknowledg-  
ments.

Visit of  
Lunacy  
Commissioners.

The Lunacy Commissioners have paid their usual official visit to the Asylum, and, in the course of their report, they referred to the Institution continuing to do excellent work in the training and education of the imbecile inmates. Various practical suggestions were made by them, and will receive the attention of the Committee.

Extracts from  
the  
Visitors' Book

The Asylum is still inspected by many official and other visitors, and the following quotations from the Visitors' Book serve to indicate the kind of impression made by going through the building and seeing the patients in their different departments. General visitors, as well as subscribers, are always welcome, and the more the Institution is inspected the better is its beneficent work likely to be appreciated by the public.

Mr. F. O. GULDBERG (Chief Inspector of Schools for Deaf and Blind and Imbecile Children), Christiania, Norway :—

[Translation.]

“I am very glad to have seen this Institution, and I express my admiration for all that I have seen in its various departments. I am very much obliged to the principal officers for their great kindness to me and for the assistance they have thus rendered to the Norwegian Commission.”

Deputation from the GUARDIANS OF CHORLTON UNION :—

“A deputation of the Guardians of the Poor of the Chorlton Union visited to-day to inspect the cases from their district and found them satisfactory, and desire to express their delight at the excellence of this Institution.”

Deputation from the GUARDIANS OF SALFORD UNION :—

“Very well pleased with the general appearance of the patients and with the care and kindness shown to them.”

Deputation from the GUARDIANS OF ROCHDALE UNION :—

“We, the undersigned, being a deputation of Guardians from the Rochdale Union, have visited the Royal Albert Asylum this day, and have seen the patients therein chargeable to the Rochdale Union, and the deputation thought that such patients were well cared for in every respect.”

Deputation from the GUARDIANS OF STOCKPORT UNION :—

“We have been most pleased with all the arrangements and opportunities for improving the mental condition of the patients, and with their general surroundings,”



## Committee of the BOLTON BOARD OF GUARDIANS :—

“Much pleased with the Institution, and the clean and tidy condition of the patients they came to see, as well as their evident improved condition, reflecting great credit upon those entrusted with their care.

Such an Institution cannot be too highly prized for the helpfulness it gives to cases which must, at best, be next to hopeless.

The Committee desire to note the courteous manner in which they were received.”

## Deputation from LEEDS BOARD OF GUARDIANS :—

“A deputation from the Leeds Board of Guardians have this day visited this Asylum and have had an opportunity of inspecting the various departments. They are greatly pleased with all they have seen in this excellent Institution, and especially with the many indications of the great care and attention bestowed upon the inmates. The deputation wish to record their appreciation of the courtesy shown to them during their visit.”

No fewer than 150 patients, both boys and girls, have been at home this year for their annual holiday in the month of August. The parents or guardians are expected to report in writing their opinion of the mental and physical condition of the patients when under their own observation, and to note any evidences of improvement. The following is a selection from the reports received :—

Testimony of  
Friends of  
Patients.

1. (J. 1731). “I have had my son at home for a month, and I am very glad to find him much better than we expected. He is very clean and very quiet, but far from being strong; he does not seem to be happy at home, wants to be back to school; that gives us much pleasure to think he is well cared for. I and his father return many thanks to all the Staff for their kindness to him.”

2. (P. 1787). “G. P. has improved greatly in all the above conditions (health, habits, and physical and mental condition generally). His health is very good, his habits cleanly, manners excellent, his speech is a lot clearer. He now knows the alphabet and numerals, and his memory is splendid.”

3. (S. 1474). “My son Fred has, in my opinion, improved a good deal since last year. He is in good health and very clean in his habits, and his memory is wonderful. He has improved all ways.”

4. (H. 1576.) “We wish to say that we consider our son, J. R. H., is very much improved, both mentally and physically; he has been obliging and ready to do anything we have asked of him during the holiday; he has enjoyed excellently good health, and appears to have enjoyed his holiday thoroughly.”



5. (T. 1636). "I find a great improvement all round; he seems more minding; can go out and in without watching, and he seems to be having more control over himself in regard to the temper that he used to have."

6. (S. 1820). "His parents are pleased to report that his health is splendid—never appeared better; also, that he seems greatly improved in other ways, is more under control than during his holiday last year, although, of course, still very excitable. Further, he has made decided progress in his schooling."

7. (P. 1823). "I am very pleased to see the marked improvement that has taken place in health and general habits of my son Frank. He is more cheerful and more tractable, and in every way his conduct bears testimony to the beneficial effect of the training he has received at the Royal Albert Asylum."

8. (H. 1580). "My son has enjoyed good health. He has been rather irritable at times. He seems to want to go back so soon, but we think it was through having no employment. I never knew any one to have so much anxiety to get back to a home. It is a pleasure to us for him to return to the Royal Albert."

9. (E. 1881). "On admission was very destructive and peevish, could not understand letters or coins, intellect bad. Can now spell, copy, understand letters, sews and knits well, can distinguish coins such as silver and copper, can count, can talk fairly well, make beds, and speaks well of the nurses. Her memory is improved, can think and speak of names, is much better in temper, but still short at times; not quite so stupid, and on the whole has a good understanding."

10. (P. 1774). "I notice a great improvement in the physical condition of L. P. She has grown both taller and stouter; her health seems to be better than it formerly was. She is more staid in her habits, is very obedient, and has a better idea about doing a little housework. Take her condition generally we are sure there is an improvement, for which we are very thankful to you and all those who have been connected with her welfare."

11 (B. 1775). "I consider that my daughter, M. A. B., is *very* much improved in health, habits, physical and mental condition, for which I beg to return my most heartfelt thanks to the Institution."

12 (F. 1723). "There seems to be a general improvement in my daughter, M. J. F. She is more obedient than she was, and more useful, and she seems improved in intellect."

13. (T. 1729). "I believe my daughter to be improved in various ways; her memory is better, and I am grateful for all that is done for her."

14. (R. 1887). "I think L. E. R. is greatly improved in reading and writing and not so hysterical. I think she has improved in her appearance and in good health."

15. (C. 1799). "I am pleased to say that my daughter is in very good health—a great improvement since admitted to the Asylum. With regard to her habits, there is a wonderful improvement—she is extremely clean. She is very much stronger and in better condition since she was at home last August. There is very much improvement mentally. I find that she is far more intelligent than she was two years ago."

In concluding this review of the general work of the Institution during the year, the Committee rejoice to find many proofs of progress and much cause for thankfulness. The finances are in a sound condition, the administration has been efficient, and the scholastic and industrial training of the patients has been sedulously promoted, towards the attainment of which the ability and energy of the Principal (Mr. Diggins) and the co-operation of the zealous Staff have so largely contributed. The Institution has been erected and supported by voluntary effort, and to the same source the Committee confidently look for further help. With the extension of the Asylum—for contributions to which an earnest appeal is now being made—an additional income for maintenance will be needed, but past experience encourages a spirit of hopefulness with regard to the future. And in humble reliance upon the Giver of all Good the Committee, with zeal and singleness of aim, will continue to devote themselves to their charitable enterprise.

Conclusion.

JOHN T. HIBBERT,

CHAIRMAN.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure of submitting my Report for the past year.

Table of  
Admissions  
Discharges,  
and Deaths.

In the following table are given the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year ending June 30th, 1898:—

					Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, July 1st, 1897	...	...	...	...	380	193	573
Admissions during the year	...	...	...	...	55	22	77
Total number under care during the year					435	215	650
					M.	F.	Total.
Discharges	...	...	...	...	39	18	57
Deaths	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
					46	22	68
Total number of discharges and deaths during the year					46	22	68
In the Asylum, July 1st, 1898	...	...	...	...	389	193	582



The average number resident has been 581 (389 males and 192 females), as compared with 562 (373 males and 189 females) last year. Of the 77 patients admitted, 29 were elected by the Subscribers; 26 were paid for by the Unions to which they belonged; 19 were ordinary reduced-payment cases; and 3 were full-payment cases.

Great care needs to be exercised in the recommendation and selection of candidates for admission, if the resources of the Institution are to be utilised to the best advantage. It must never be forgotten that the primary object of the Institution is not simply the care of its patients, but rather their educational and industrial training. Certainly, it is a great relief to a family to be able to transfer to others, in whose kindness and skill they have confidence, the wearisome burden of the care of an idiot child for a period of seven years; but at the end of that period, it is apt to be felt a grievous trial to have to resume the burden with nothing but a blank and hopeless future for the poor idiot. During the interval the parents may have been enabled to bring up other young children free from the contaminating and disturbing influences of the constant presence of an idiot boy or girl; but, in view of the gloomy future, the importance of this boon is sometimes forgotten. Impossibilities in the way of improvement may have been expected, though by the experienced official the case may have been regarded as comparatively hopeless. For such cases life-long care is really needed, but such provision scarcely falls within the scope of charitable effort, but should be undertaken, under reasonable conditions, by Local Authorities as is the case of the insane poor. Another difficulty which sometimes has to be dealt with is the intense yearning of the mother to have her idiot boy or girl at home again, and it has happened that as soon as a child has settled comfortably in its new home, with its strange environment, this strong desire has obliged the father, much against his will, to apply for the discharge of the patient. We are accustomed now, when candidates are brought to the Asylum by their parents before admission, to inquire whether the mothers are quite reconciled to the idea of their leaving home. There is still the old trouble of patients being admitted who are said not to have previously had any fits, but who in a short time give proof to the contrary in repeated attacks of epilepsy. Although their admission and retention are not in accordance with the rules, it is felt to be rather harsh to discharge them without a further trial, and they often become permanent inmates, and, while there is no special provision for their care, they are a source of grave anxiety in the administration of the Asylum.

Admissions.

There are many grades of imbecility, and whilst there is, in nearly all classes, improvement in some respect or another, there is necessarily a great difference in the results, dependent upon the degree of latent mental power capable of development. The object of the education and training is to arouse the dormant faculties, and to utilise the awakened and strengthened powers in the occupation for which the patient is best fitted. But the lethargic disposition has to be stimulated and kept up to the mark, for imbeciles are not naturally inclined to regular work, or readily form industrious habits. They are not amenable to ordinary stimulating influences, and pay little heed to exhortations as to future responsibilities. They take short views, and are quite content to live their present daily life. The moral powers must be exercised and strengthened. There are few who have not some consciousness of right and wrong, but their consciences are rarely tender. They will do things which ordinary children would never think of. Force is no remedy, and nothing is to be accomplished by severity. The teacher or trainer must endeavour to win the affection of the pupil. The art of persuasiveness and the virtues of patience and perseverance must be cultivated. Sympathy and gentleness combined with firmness, will effect wonders; nor is the judicious distribution of little rewards for well-doing to be disregarded. In the education of the imbecile, physical training is of great importance: constant attention should be paid to systematic gymnastic exercises, diet, habits, and recreation. The intellectual training must be based upon physiological principles and the cultivation of the senses. The faculty of attention is intimately connected with the keenness and activity of the sensations, and the weakness of this faculty in imbeciles is a great hindrance to their mental development.

A modified system of Kindergarten is best adapted for the training of the imbecile, teaching him, as it does, to observe, to compare, and to think. It arouses the interest of the pupil, and familiarises him with things and facts rather than with mere words and parrot-like repetitions.

It will be readily understood that strict classification is essential to the proper education of the imbecile, and that the training is necessarily expensive if anything like an adequate staff is to be employed. In a public institution individual instruction is not possible, but it is advisable to form small classes of patients with similar attainments and degrees of intelligence, to secure the best results under the circumstances.



The establishment of classes for mentally-defective children in connection with the School-boards of London, Leicester, Bradford, and other towns, as well as the inquiry of the Departmental Committee on Defective and Epileptic Children, has excited an interest in the subject of the education of the feeble-minded. Dr. Shuttleworth has, in "Hand and Eye," given the fruits of his long experience as Medical Superintendent of the Royal Albert Asylum, in a series of articles based upon lectures delivered before the Froebel Society. These papers are less technical than his manual entitled "Mentally-deficient Children: their Treatment and Training," which he published in 1895, chiefly for the use of the medical profession. They set forth, with admirable clearness and force, the principles upon which such education should be conducted, and give much practical information as to the best methods of training. Dr. W. W. Ireland, formerly Medical Superintendent of the Scottish Institution for the Education of Imbecile Children, has recently published a large volume on "The Mental Affections of Children," which, though mainly intended for medical men, will be found of interest to those engaged in the care and training of imbeciles. It is a comprehensive and scientific treatise, and likely to become the standard work on the subject.

Growing  
Interest in the  
Education of the  
Mentally-  
Defective.

Dr. Shuttleworth.

Dr. W. W. Ireland.

The Schools have been conducted with regularity and efficiency, and, happily, there has been no interruption of the work through any outbreak of infectious disease. The Institution continues to have the advantage of the able services of Mr. Woods as the head-master of the Boys' School. After 26 years of devotion to his work he evinces unabated zeal and sympathy, and the work is to him a labour of love. His reports testify to the steady progress of his pupils, with whom he is a great favourite. During the year he has lost the services of Miss Edna Fox, who has gone to Adelaide, South Australia, as the Head Mistress of a School for Feeble-minded Children which is being established in that city. Miss Rippon, who was second assistant-mistress, has been promoted, and Miss Spink, formerly the mistress of an elementary school and latterly a school nurse at the Royal Albert Asylum, has succeeded Miss Rippon. Experience has shown that, as in America, women, by their gentleness and patience, are remarkably well fitted to be teachers of imbeciles, and their introduction into our Boys' School has been amply justified by the results. The basket-making class is still carried on for an hour each afternoon, and is an excellent preparation for those who are

Schools.

Boys' School.



intended to work at that trade in the Basket-making Shop. It is an interesting occupation—though one youth declined to learn the trade as being “only fit for gipsies”—and there have been several instances of patients with paralysed hands becoming tolerably skilful at it, and whose hands have been much strengthened by the exercise.

#### Girls' School.

At the commencement of the school year, Miss Hargreaves, the head-mistress, after spending ten years in the service of the Institution, resigned to accept a similar post in connection with the new annexe for imbeciles at the Middlesex County Asylum. Miss Hargreaves was an excellent teacher, being energetic and lively, and her resignation was much regretted. She was succeeded by Miss Nellie Burdett, LL.A., who has had considerable experience of teaching in public institutions. The Girls' School has been well conducted, and the infusion of new blood into their management will doubtless lead to the introduction of new ideas and methods, and so prevent the possibility of stagnation. Miss Burdett is making a study of the subject of the education of the mentally-defective; and, with her practical knowledge of the Kindergarten system, the schools are not likely to be less successful than hitherto. While reading and writing are still the principal subjects of instruction, much importance is attached to object-lessons, and the girls are systematically taught darning, sewing, knitting, &c. In an advanced class, under a sewing mistress, the senior girls are being taught to work a Singer's sewing machine, and one or two of the girls have made their own dresses. Miss Burdett has earnest and experienced assistants, but the classes are still too large to give such satisfactory results as are desired. It would be well if the staff could be increased by the engagement of pupil-teachers or by the training and promotion of well-educated members of the nursing staff having aptitude for teaching.

#### Physical Training.

The Drill and Gymnastic instruction is perseveringly carried on by Mr. Vere, who adopts Ling's system of Swedish drill. In the military drill he is ably assisted by Sergeant Bond, the chief attendant, who is trying to form a drum and fife band among the senior boys. Mr. Vere is also the band and music master of the Institution, and shows much ability and skill in getting up the weekly and other entertainments. The band plays daily from 4 to 5 p.m., and, in fine weather, occupies the band-stand in the recreation field. It is gratifying that Mr. Vere maintains

#### Music.

his band at so high a degree of efficiency, notwithstanding the changes among its members, some of whom are ordinary attendants whose stay in the service of the Institution is not very prolonged.

Industrial Training is an important feature of the work of the Institution, and I am glad to be able to report that it is being satisfactorily managed. During the year I have introduced brush-making, but, owing to the limited and defective accommodation available, only a very few pupils can be taught it. The other trades are shoe-making, tailoring, basket-making, joinery, and cabinet-making. Mr. Holland has a number of boys who do much of the work, under his vigilant supervision, in the bakehouse; and Mrs. Smith still has her two laundry-classes for girls. Additional workshop accommodation is greatly needed. Some of the present shops are badly lighted and ventilated and too crowded. The basket-making is carried on in the tailors' shop, and the brush-making in the upholsterers' shop. A well-fitted up mat shop would supply an easy occupation for some of our patients, and be a profitable industry. A little printing, such as that of programmes for entertainments, is done, but, with a proper shop and fittings, the trade might be taught chiefly as an occupation for private patients. The basket-making will in time become remunerative. All the baskets required by the Institution are now made in our shop, and visitors are eager to purchase the smaller articles of the surplus stock. The kinds of basket-work produced are fancy baskets, market baskets, clothes baskets, laundry baskets, shoe baskets, plate baskets, letter baskets, waste paper baskets, wicker table-mats, and wicker easy chairs. There is a fair demand among the visitors for some of these articles, and one day my office boy, an ex-pupil, seized the opportunity to dispose of smaller baskets to the value of £1 9s. Orders have been received for baskets of various kinds.

Industrial  
Training.

Reference was made in the last Report to an important Exhibition of Arts and Crafts held in Lancaster last August, under the auspices of the Countess of Bective. Specimens of work done by inmates of the English Institutions for Imbeciles were sent to the Exhibition, and the following prizes were obtained by patients belonging to the Royal Albert Asylum :—

Lancaster  
Exhibition of  
Arts and Crafts.



Prizes.	Carved panel, original design .....	First prize
	Do. any design .....	Second prize
	Do. do .....	Third prize
	Carved bracket and frame.....	Second prize
	Fretwork bracket.....	Special prize
	Basket work, in rush .....	First prize
	Do. do. ....	Second prize
	Do. in wicker.....	First prize
	Do. do. ....	Third prize
	Do. fancy .....	First prize
	Do. do. ....	Second prize
	Do. do. ....	Third prize
	Shoemaking, a pair of boots .....	First prize
	Do. a pair of shoes .....	Third prize
	Tailoring, a pair of trousers .....	Second prize
	Do. do. ....	Special prize
	Do. a waistcoat .....	Second prize
	Needlework, a night dress.....	First prize
	Do. chemise .....	Third prize
	Do. pinafore .....	Second prize
	Do. do. ....	Special prize
	Do. a baby's frock.....	First prize
	Knitting, a pair of stockings .....	Special prize
	Do. a pair of socks .....	First prize
	Do. do. ....	Special prize

The different classes of work were adjudicated upon by well-known and thoroughly competent experts. The Editor of "The House," in writing of this Exhibition, said :

"It did lasting service to the advancement of the applied arts in Great Britain. While Lancashire and the district formed the nucleus of the effort, the invitations to exhibit were sent to all parts of the kingdom, and so a sort of Home-Rule-all-round system obtained which divided the display into English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh sections, and so created a healthy emulation. Even the Isle of Man—no doubt as a delicate recognition of Mr. Hall Caine's existence - was allotted a little Manx section all to itself."

Wood-carving.

The same writer, in referring to the wood-carving exhibits, said :

"Among these pieces I introduce Fig. 17 for the express purpose of drawing attention to the humane work in the asylums to which I have already referred. The panel was executed—and it is extremely well done—by a paralysed lad who is unable to keep his hand still. Sent to the Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster, as unable to cope with the struggle for life, he has, thanks to devoted teachers, acquired the power to carve, and this is the happy result. Such endeavours cannot be too widely known nor too generously assisted."

Distribution of  
Prizes and  
Certificates.

The prizes and certificates were distributed at the Asylum on the 20th of September, by Mrs. Diggins (who had had charge of the Asylum Section), assisted by Mr. John Satterthwaite, a member of the Central Committee, who is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the Institution and its inmates.



Simple outdoor labour is suitable for those patients who do not appear to have sufficient intelligence to learn a trade, and the genial Labour Master's boys do much useful agricultural work. The lads so engaged greatly improve in physique, and the occupation suits them admirably. It is customary to set to such labour for a time delicate boys whose health suffers from sedentary occupations, and they benefit greatly by the change. Abundance of fresh air and sunshine is good also for the low-grade cases, who are kept out of doors as much as possible.

Outdoor  
Labour.

The Farm continues to afford suitable, useful occupation to many of the senior boys, who take great pleasure in their work and thrive under its healthful conditions. It is to be hoped that the farm, which supplies to the Institution milk, meat, and vegetables, will, under its new management, prove still more useful both for training and productiveness. During the last year or two it has certainly been understocked.

Farm.

With Sir Thomas Storey, I have always held that we ought to employ the trained labour of our patients whenever it can be used effectively, either to substitute or supplement that of the ordinary workers for the Institution. We have, in the joiners' shop, two trained youths who can make tables, dressing tables, wash-stands, wardrobes, and other articles of furniture; an ex-patient renders useful assistance in the stores at a small weekly wage, and another in the scullery on similar terms; one youth works in the attendants' mess room; and two or three lads employed at the farm are almost as efficient as ordinary labourers. Some patients are useful in assisting in the care of low-grade cases, and many girls in the domestic work of the Institution. I anticipate that the Storey Home will be, under proper management, a most useful auxiliary, in not only completing the domestic training of election patients prior to their discharge, but also in making more efficient those girls who will assist in the domestic and nursing service of the Institution.

Employment  
of the  
Trained  
Patients.

Occasionally I receive some curious and amusing communications from the patients who are able to write.

Written  
Communications  
from  
Patients.

The young man of artistic tastes and aspirations, who has been referred to in previous reports, was taken by me to our last General Annual Meeting at Chester, to explain the specimens of his work exhibited there. He was evidently

under the impression that he would be called upon to address the meeting, and he prepared the following speech, which is printed just as it was written :—

Brunton House,  
Scotforth.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In addressing myself as a student of Art I beg to give you some account of my daily life. When I first came to the Royal Albert Asylum I was taken in Mr. Diggens' office, and during my leisure hours I had a taste for drawing designs out of my head which attracted the notice of Sir Thomas Storey and many were submitted before the Committee.

After a short time I was taken into Sir Thomas Storey's Mills, on trial, of course. I had to do very simple tracings and outlines of other people's work from wall-paper etc. in order to get myself accustomed to Freehand. I had no idea of correct form before I came here, and many of you already know that everything has to be so accurate in making designs to print on oilcloth or else when it is repeated it will not fit. I was also privileged to attend the School of Art in the evenings through the kindness of my friend Sir Thomas Storey. I have obtained several Certificates at the Examinations for South Kensington. This year I obtained a 1st class in Elementary Freehand, 1st class in Elementary Model, Second class in Advanced Model. Last year I got two seconds and a 1st class in Advanced Outline from the cast.

In referring to my occupation at the mills I must tell you that I am not always doing the same thing every day. I paint on rollers for etching in the engraving department and sometimes I paint patterns on blocks of wood for type work and then when I have done that I go back to my other work in the designing department, and occasionally my work is amongst designs that my other companions have done. For instance I might outline ink and then paint the flat tints or make solid backgrounds and then it is passed on to another student or I make a drawing to be reduced by Photography. Whatever kind of work I am put to I always try to do my best but I have many things to learn yet before I am a good artist and it requires a great deal of study and pains taking with the work. I have had several books on art given to me by my friends. I am sure I have many kind friends particularly Mr Calvert the foreman of our Studio who has instructed me very much and then Sir Thomas Storey, Mr. Diggens and others for their kindness. I am sure I am always grateful for all that has been done for me here. I go to the mills at 8-30 a.m. till 12-30 and from 1-30 till 5-30 and then I go to the school in the evenings from 7 to 9 except Saturday. I have often read that it is very hard for parents to know what occupations their sons are fit for in to earn their living. My first wage was 5/- 2nd 6/- 3rd 7/6 4th 10/- which I am now earning per week towards my keep. I spend many happy hours with my fellow students, and I hope the day is far distant before I am separated from them or my friends. I must say my home was not as happy as this one, my mother is often ill and my father's death has upset her so much. So I do my best for myself and others and May our Heavenly Father's blessing be upon me and others as we journey on to our life's end.

S. E. B.

The Lancaster newspapers always favour us with full reports of our Christmas festivities. One of our patients thought he would try his hand at such descriptive composition, being confident that the editors would be only too glad to insert his report. Here is the report :—



## Christmas at the Royal Albert.

The opening scene of Christmas was staff prayers and Christmas Carols in the De Vitre Hall and after prayers supper was served and then they went and sang an hymn before Mr Woods door and in the morning the band played some selections of music round the building after that breakfast was partaken and then prayers in the Winmarleigh and at 11-30 some of the children marched round the building in comical dresses which made everybody laugh and then after they undress they had dinner. Then the children assembled in the Hall to receive a parcel from home which was a grand sight to see smiling faces as each name was called out by Dr. Telford-Smith and after they had finished they went to get ready for tea. After tea they assembled in the Winmarleigh where dancing and crackers and biscuits and orangers were given to the children they quite enjoyed it very much. After the dance the children sang carols and prayers and then retired to rest.

On the 27 of Dec. we were busy dressing the Xmas tree with toys of all description and oranges and apples and a great quantity of candles which when they are lit will look very gay and on Tuesday they were a dress rehearsal and on Wednesday the performance was played before a large party and will be repeated on Thursday and also on Monday,

To-day, Thursday.

Another young man, who had been in the Institution many years, having been paid for by the Guardians of his Union, had come to the conclusion that a change was desirable, and he wrote me the following note :—

to the Principal.

Sir,

I write this little note asking you for my discharge as I am thinking of getting Married in one month time.

I am,

Yours Truly,

J. H.

A spirit of loyalty is not unknown among the patients at the Royal Albert Asylum, of which the following note is a proof :—

Please Mr Diggins will you kindly give me a new flag and I want to put it up on the 24th of May, because it will be the Queen Birthday and I will be very pleased with it.

I remain

your

affectionate

Sir

C. K.

This is a business-like letter from a poor lad who is afflicted with spasmodic paralysis. He has learnt here all he knows, and he is tolerably proficient in reading, writing, and arithmetic. With his crippled hands he is now learning simple basket-making :—

James Diggins, Esq.

Dear Sir,

On Saturday morning I received a letter from my sister informing me that my Father intends coming to see me as next Friday, but she said if it would only be convenient for him to come on Saturday it would be a great deal better as the tradespeople of Little Hulton are coming on an excursion to Morecambe, thus he thinks if he will be admitted on Saturday it will save him a journey. I enclose you the letter, and please let me know soon so that I can write at once.

I am

Yours respectfully,

J. T. L.

As an illustration of the development of filial affection and of a desire to be self-helpful, the following is a most interesting letter from the basket-maker who is nearly blind and almost totally deaf. In spite of his physical disabilities this lad has greatly improved in school education and industrial training. He is very fond of letter-writing and frequently favours me with epistles on various subjects. When he was admitted he could only make strokes :—

Royal Albert Asylum Lancaster,  
May 16th 1898.

My Dear Father and Mother

I was very much pleased to get a letter from you and to hear you had started work again. You must be very careful and not meet with another accident I hope your arm will soon be better again.

I am very well. And I am getting on with Basket Making. Mr. Diggins says I have to be the best basket maker in the Asylum. I hope I shall.

I should be very sorry to take a shilling off you, you have no call to send it. I have got 5/7, I am saving up to 10/- to get another watch. If you want the money I have I shall send it to you you must let me know soon.

I would not like to come home this year but shall be glad to see you next year.

Could I get any basket making about Newcastle. I would be glad to get there and help you.

Will you kindly let me know in your next letter.

Mr Woods would be glad to see you the next time you come over to see me. I shall take you to see him. I shall be very pleased to see you again and see how you are getting on. I did not know Mr J. was coming so I went out ; as they were going home they met me at the Cricket field.

I remain,

Your loving son,

E. J. B.

Changes in  
Staff.

On the retirement of Mr. John Combe, Clerk of Works, after 30 years' service, I suggested various changes with regard to the Staff, which, happily, had the approval of the Committee. Mr. Albert Macdonald, who had, for 15 years,



been an efficient clerk in my office, was appointed Steward and Storekeeper; and Mr. Thomas Cumpsty, head plumber, who had, in that capacity, been in the service of the Institution for 22 years, was made Foreman of Works. Other minor changes took place, and I trust that these arrangements will promote the efficient working of the departments concerned.

The Staff Library is much appreciated by many members of the Staff, and the books are well circulated. A few additions have been made to the Library during the year through the kindness of Mrs. Blades, who remembers the great interest which was taken by the late Mr. Blades in the formation of the Library. More books are needed, and it is hoped that other kind friends will imitate Mrs. Blades's example. Mr. Macdonald still acts as Librarian, and the books are exchanged every Friday evening.

The  
Staff Library.

I acknowledge with gratitude the numerous presents of money, toys, fruit, &c., sent to us in response to the usual Christmas appeals so kindly made by the Lancaster newspapers. Many generous friends at a distance never forget the afflicted patients at this festive season, which is always anticipated with keen delight. The brilliant Christmas trees are talked of for many a week. During the visit of Lord and Lady Arthur Hill last summer, Lady Arthur gave me permission for the performance of her excellent operetta, "The Lost Husband." Mr. Vere devoted himself most assiduously to the preparation of the performance, and wrote all the band parts required. The characters were well sustained by Mr. A. T. Gallaway, Mr. J. Brunskill, and Miss H. Hill, members of our Staff. The performance, which was twice repeated at Christmas, and again in May (with the substitution of Mr. Mallard for Mr. Brunskill) was thoroughly enjoyed by all for its humorous dialogue and charming music.

Christmas  
Presents.

An interesting feature of this Christmas entertainment was the miscellaneous performance of the children, especially that of the girls and junior boys who, prettily dressed in different colours, went through their musical drill with admirable precision under the conductorship of Miss Burdett, the schoolmistress, by whom they had been carefully trained. The senior boys also took part in the performance, giving the song and chorus, "The Soldiers of the Queen." for which they were in military attire and duly equipped. Altogether the entertainment was quite equal to anything which had been previously attempted at Christmas

Christmas  
Entertainment.

time, and from its varied character, increased the pleasure of the patients as well as of the staff and the numerous visitors who were present. The fine Winmarleigh Hall was gaily and appropriately decorated, as indeed were the De Vitré Hall, the Schoolrooms, Corridors, &c., under the experienced direction of Mr. Woods, the schoolmaster. The members of the Staff are greatly to be commended for their zeal and devotion at this festive season, all striving in every possible way to contribute to the happiness of the afflicted children.

The Extension  
of the  
Asylum.

The extension of the Asylum will greatly relieve our anxiety for the proper care of the epileptic, crippled, and feeble inmates. The building has been carefully designed by Messrs. Austin and Paley, the eminent architects who erected the Asylum. They have studied the requirements of such an annexe, and have willingly adopted any practical suggestions based on long experience.

Suggested  
Improvements.

In making this extension, an alternative egress will be provided from the top floor of the south-east portion of the Brooke Wing, the isolation of which might, in the event of a fire, prove to be dangerous. Other improvements are desirable, as the asphaltting of the girls' playground, and the re-asphaltting of the boys' playground, which was never properly finished; the introduction of the electric light—for which provision is being made in the plans of the annexe—into the main building would conduce to the cleanliness and sanitary condition of the Asylum. In connection with the extension, there will be a diversion of the drains on the south side of the Asylum, and a very great improvement might then be effected, if the entire system of drainage were overhauled and a better fall secured throughout. A sitting-room for the three farm attendants would greatly tend to the men's comfort. At present they have to take their meals in the same room with the patients, and they have no place where they can retire when off duty.

The Work  
of the Staff.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the devotion and hearty co-operation of the Staff, whose duties make heavy demands upon their kindness, forbearance, patience and strength. The hours are long, and the work is monotonous and, at times, depressing. The habits of many of the patients are defective, and it must be trying to work and sleep in the same atmosphere with them. I am sure, therefore, that the Committee will support me in granting any reasonable privilege or concession which does not interfere with the due care and training of the patients and the maintenance of good order and discipline.



To you, Gentlemen, I respectfully tender my grateful acknowledgments for your invariable courtesy, for your kind support in all the departments of my work, and for the great personal sympathy extended to me during a severe domestic affliction.

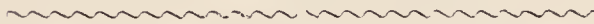
Conclusion.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES DIGGENS,

Principal.



# MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Report of the Medical Superintendent for the twelve months from June 30th, 1897, to June 30th, 1898.

Numerical Changes.      The following table shows the numerical changes which have taken place in the inmates during that period :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum July 1st, 1897 ... ..	380	193	573
Admitted during the 12 months ... ..	55	22	77
Discharged „ „ „ ... ..	39	18	57
Died ... „ „ „ „ ... ..	7	4	11
Aggregate number under treatment ... ..	435	215	650
Average „ „ „ „ „ ... ..	389	192	581
Maximum number resident on any one day			600
In the Asylum June 30th, 1898 ... ..	389	193	582

Admissions.      All the newly-admitted cases were received and quarantined on the upper floor of the Rodgett Infirmary, in charge of a sufficient day and night staff. Our yearly experience of the admirable accommodation on this floor makes us increasingly grateful for it.

- In August, 12 Girls were admitted.
- In September, 40 Boys were admitted.
- In April, 14 Boys were admitted.
- In May, 10 Girls and 1 Boy were admitted.

I am strongly of opinion that the spring and early autumn months are the most suitable for the admission of our new patients. At these times the children can spend a considerable part of the day in the beautiful grounds of the Infirmary, and thus obtain the benefit of the open air and sunshine, both of which are so essential in the treatment of the various physical infirmities of such children. Our experience is that the winter months are not advisable for the reception of these patients. The short, dark days, cold weather, and compulsory confinement to the house react prejudicially on the health and spirits of the children,



The average age of the male patients on admission was  $12\frac{1}{2}$  years, while that of the females was  $11\frac{1}{4}$  years. Twenty-six of the males we classified as junior boys, and they therefore took up their quarters on the girls' side of the building, thus being entirely under the supervision of the female staff and going to the Girls' Schools, besides taking part in the girls' industrial occupations. On reaching the age of about 14 or 15, we transfer these patients to the boys' side of the building, there to attend the Boys' School, and to enter the various workshops for trade and industrial training.

I am sorry to say that the average of mental capacity and prospect of improvement in our admissions this year is not as good as usual. I have classified them as follows according to their degree of intelligence :—

							Males.	Females.	Total.
Idiots	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	7	25
Imbeciles	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	15	52

While the majority of these patients already show marked improvement in physical condition and in general habits, only a small proportion have as yet shown any special aptitude for industrial training. Twenty-five have proved to be custodial cases. Eight have already had epileptic fits, of a more or less severe type, since admission. Twelve were of the helpless and paralytic type.

The discharges of those patients who had completed the term of seven years for which they were elected, took place during August and September. The total number discharged during the year was fifty-seven, and the following grouping shows the comparative degree of improvement, both mental and general :—

Discharges.

Improved	{ Much	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	{ Moderately	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	{ Slightly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Not Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
									<hr/> 57

The thirty-two patients in the first two groups would be capable of looking after themselves fairly well at home, and many would under supervision do simple but useful work, and be practically self-supporting. I could not say, however, that any would be able to go out into the world and earn a living away from home or other care.

For the type of patients in the two latter groups permanent Custodial Homes are urgently needed; their management and supervision in the family circle would

become increasingly difficult as they continue to reach adult age. One of the lads discharged had worked at the farm for some time, and had become a fairly useful hand ; several of the girls were industrious and reliable house-workers, quite able and willing to render valuable assistance to their mothers in the numerous domestic duties of a small home, such as sewing, knitting, laundry work, kitchen work, scrubbing, bed-making, and the care of their younger brothers and sisters. It must always be remembered, however, that the amount and value of their work will depend largely upon the amount of kindly supervision and oversight given to them. Parents of patients are apt to forget that the education and training given in the Institution cannot create mind, it can only develop and mould what already exists, and the degree of improvement in each case is a question of how much development is possible. The education and training of the imbecile do not aim at the mere teaching of abstract facts ; the feeble power of attention and of will, the defective memory and judgment of the pupil render the acquisition of such purely intellectual knowledge almost impossible. The teaching given must be simple, concrete, and practical ; it must aim at stimulating the sluggish senses and arousing the dormant faculties.

Deaths.

The number of deaths during the year was eleven, seven males (one of whom died of epilepsy while at home on holiday), and four females. The death-rate calculated on the average number resident was 1·89, and on the total number under care was 1·69. This rate, although not so low as that of last year, may be considered an exceptionally small one for the class of patients under treatment.

Causes of Death.

A list of the various causes of death is appended, and shows the usual large proportion due to tubercular disease :—

	Males.	Females.
General Tuberculosis ... ..	2	—
Phthisis ... ..	—	3
Broncho-Pneumonia ... ..	1	—
Epilepsy ... ..	2	—
Meningitis ... ..	1	—
Congenital Heart Disease ... ..	—	1
Influenza ... ..	1	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7	4

Tubercular  
Disease.

It is becoming increasingly recognised that tuberculosis is a preventable disease due mainly to dirt and overcrowding, darkness, and lack of pure air, and that the great factors, not only in its cure, but more especially in its prevention, are fresh air and sunshine. The imbecile as a rule is born with a low and deficient vitality, and for that



reason affords a ready and susceptible soil for the germs of tubercular disease; his power of resistance is small, and he therefore needs surroundings of a specially healthy character. A large air-space and sunny rooms when in the house, and, as far as possible, an open-air life are his great safeguards and necessities. For these reasons, among others, the proposed extension of the Asylum will be extremely valuable. Our crippled and epileptic patients, owing to their infirmities, are those who are most confined to the house, and, therefore, require the most perfect sanitation in their surroundings.

This we shall obtain in their new quarters, which have been planned in every detail to give an ample air-space, with free cross ventilation, and an aspect which obtains the maximum of sunshine in the day-rooms and dormitories. These advantages, combined with perfect lavatory and other appliances, and an easy access to the recreation grounds and walks of the Asylum, will render the new wing as nearly perfect as it is possible to be, and will I feel confident tend to diminish the proportion of deaths directly due to tubercular diseases, while at the same time the difference in the necessary treatment and care of these our most helpless patients will become easier, safer, and more systematic, and thus a diminution in the number and severity of the epileptic attacks will probably also take place.

Advantages  
of the  
Extension.

The Institution escaped any outbreak of infectious disease during the year, though there were extensive epidemics of such diseases in many of the large towns of the North of England, from which our patients are received. When we consider that many of our patients are of susceptible age, and the friends who visit them often come from towns where such diseases are actually present, we have the more reason to be thankful. I have not the least doubt that the excellent facilities for quarantine and disinfection afforded us by the extension of the Rodgett Infirmary have largely helped in bringing about this immunity.

Infectious  
Disease.

There have been no casualties of a serious character among the patients, and the general health of the large family has been well maintained. Some colds of a more or less influenzal type occurred during the winter months, and for the children affected with the complaint the Upper or Infectious Wards of the Rodgett Infirmary were opened, and placed in charge of a day and night nurse. All the cases did well in their comfortable quarters.

General  
Sanitary  
Condition

The sanitary condition of the Institution and its branches has been satisfactory. The number of epileptic patients at present in the Asylum is 50, and the accompanying table shows the number of fits recorded as having occurred among them during the twelve months :—

Epileptic Fits.

SUMMARY OF EPILEPTIC FITS, YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1898.													
Class.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
Senior Boys	71	68	87	84	108	127	70	97	73	43	103	55	986
Girls... ..	81	115	98	76	94	100	79	77	94	78	141	80	1113
Junior Boys	34	125	80	123	79	130	184	224	126	68	96	81	1350
Total ...	186	308	265	283	281	357	333	398	293	189	340	216	3449

I regret to say that there was a larger proportion than usual of epileptic cases among the patients admitted to the Asylum this year.

Amusements.

The amusements provided during the year have been numerous and varied, and our different annual festivals were observed in the most approved and thorough manner.

At Christmas the Asylum was gaily decorated with evergreens, and every child received several presents from the two fine Christmas trees, while the pile of boxes, hampers, and parcels sent to individual patients by their friends took some hours to distribute.

During the whole of the winter months a weekly entertainment has been given in the Winmarleigh Hall. The performers in the character songs, choruses, sketches, and other items being members of the Staff, through whose exertions the patients enjoy many a happy evening's amusement. The monthly dances, to the strains of our excellent Band, are always thoroughly enjoyed. Nigger minstrels, conjuring entertainments, and magic lantern exhibitions have also helped not only to amuse but at the same time to educate our children through the winter.

During the summer months cricket is the favourite outdoor game, and is played in the Recreation Field, while the Asylum Brass Band discourses sweet music in the bandstand, and the girls and little boys romp and play in their own portion of the field.

In September the Annual Sea-side Pic-nic to Cockersand Abbey took place and was enjoyed by 120 patients.



A party of about thirty of the more intelligent senior girls, and on another day a similar party of boys, paid a visit to the Winter Gardens at Morecambe in September, and they thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated this change from their usual programme of an annual visit to Cockersand Abbey.

Last August 155 Patients went home for a four-weeks' holiday in charge of their friends, and returned, for the most part, with pleasure and renewed energy to their work at the Asylum. The Reports by the friends as to the patients' improvement and behaviour have been almost uniformly good.

Annual Holiday  
of Patients.

Of the value to our staff of the knowledge gained at the courses of Ambulance Lectures we have frequent illustrations. The immediate treatment of epileptic fits, of cuts, bruises, and burns, as well as of cases of choking by unmas-ticated food, is often of vital importance among our helpless patients. During February a class was formed for a course of instruction in First Aid for the male staff, the lectures and demonstrations being given by Dr. Coupland, the Assistant Medical Officer. During the same month a class was also formed for a course on Nursing and Hygiene for the Teachers and Nurses. The classes were well and regularly attended, and the examination, under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, took place in April. Sixteen out of the eighteen candidates passed the ordeal and obtained their Certificates and Medallions.

Ambulance  
Classes.

It is yearly more noticeable that the public mind is coming gradually but surely to recognise the three-fold value of the work of such Institutions as the Royal Albert Asylum. The educational and the custodial aspects early aroused the sympathies of the charitable; but the preventive aspect is another which must force itself upon all who thoughtfully consider the subject. The far-reaching and inexorable law of heredity is written large for those who study the Imbecile.

Three-fold  
Value of Work.

The following paragraph, from a daily paper, shows that, in America at least, public opinion and the acts of the legislature have become ripe for action :

Legislation in  
Connecticut.

"The State of Connecticut is about to try a curious experiment in social legislation, having passed a law forbidding any man or woman, imbecile or feeble-minded, to marry under 45 years of age, the penalty being imprisonment for not less than three years; and persons aiding and abetting are also liable. The hope of the Legislature is to keep down degenerate families."

That this experiment is wise and justifiable, who can doubt ?

To glance at another and sadder, but not less real, side of the same question, can anyone doubt but that the adolescent and adult female imbecile needs life-long care and *Protection* ? Surely the noble gift to the Asylum by Sir Thomas Storey of a Home for forty such cases is a wise, far-seeing and statesman-like act.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge the efficient and active co-operation of my colleague, Dr. W. H. Coupland, the Assistant Medical Officer, and to thank the Committee for much kind consideration.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. TELFORD-SMITH,

Medical Superintendent.



## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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LANCASTER, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1898.

I have the honour to report that I have examined the Books of Account of the Royal Albert Asylum for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1898. Vouchers for all payments have been exhibited to me, and correct summaries of the receipts and payments of the year are shown in the accompanying Balance Sheets. The Books continue to be kept with neatness and accuracy.

Maintenance Account, which contains the details of the working of the Institution, shows a satisfactory position. Increases have taken place in Payments for Patients, in Interest on Investments and in Rent. Annual Subscriptions do not quite reach the total of the previous year, and the donations to this account are less, probably in consequence of the special appeal on behalf of the Asylum Extension. With an increase in the number of patients, the ordinary expenditure shows increases in items for food, furniture, &c., but this is more than met by decreases in other items.

The Estate and Buildings Improvement Account has received the satisfactory sum of £1,885 3s. od. in donations, and £3,000 by transfer from the Maintenance Account. The amount now in hand towards the cost of the new Wing is £11,099 2s. 11d.

The Sustentation Fund Account has received from Legacies, Donations, and a Life Interest payment £4,957 14s. 6d. In company with the honorary auditor, Mr. W. O. Roper, I examined the Deeds and Certificates representing the Sustentation Fund Investments, and found them in proper order.

W. G. WELCH, AUDITOR.

MAINTENANCE

Dr.

From June 30th, 1897,

Receipts.										£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
To Balance June 30th, 1897 :—															
At Lancaster Bank ... ..										1,120	0	3			
Cash in hand ... ..										31	3	11			
													1,151	4	2
,, Donations ... ..										256	4	9			
,, Annual Subscriptions ... ..										4,239	8	9			
,, Payments for Patients ... ..										10,766	1	4			
,, Interest on Sustentation Fund Investments ... ..										4,767	9	4			
(Including £13 15s. 8d., "Income from Joseph Nutter's Gift")															
,, Interest on Bank Deposits ... ..										94	2	5			
,, Rent ... ..										184	8	6			
,, Sundries ... ..										139	18	6			
													20,447	13	7
,, Farm Produce { Supplied to the Asylum... £2,982 1 7															
{ Sold ... .. 175 6 3															
										£3,157	7	10			
Less cost of Stock, Provender, &c. ...										2,642	18	5			
													514	9	5

£22,113 7 2

Examined and compared with the Books of Account  
and Vouchers, and certified to be correct.—10th September, 1898.  
W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.  
W. O. ROPER, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.



## ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1898.

Cr.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Expenses of General Annual Meeting at Chester, Meeting at Manchester, and of Local Committees, &c.	168	5	4			
„ Expenses of Election at Manchester ... ..	49	7	9			
„ Printing 5,300 Thirty-third Annual Report, Reports of Meetings, Appeals, Pamphlets, Books of Account, and General Printing and Stationery ... ..	170	16	0			
„ General Advertising... ..	63	6	10			
„ Postage of Letters, Annual Reports, Subscription Lists, Voting Papers, Appeals, Pamphlets, &c. ... ..	97	6	1			
„ Offices (Lancaster and Manchester), Rent, Rates, Gas, Telegrams, Carriage and Petty Cash Sundries ... ..	127	13	2			
				676	15	2
„ Salaries, Wages, and Travelling { Offices £852 1s. 9d. } Expenses ... .. { Asylum £6,410 9s. 6d. }	7,262	11	3			
„ Provisions ... { Purchased ... .. £2,354 11s. 2d. } { From Farm... .. £2,982 1s. 7d. } { From Garden ... .. £213 17s. 7d. }	5,550	10	4			
„ Necessaries: Coals ... ..	1,027	15	0			
Gas ... ..	275	8	9			
Water... ..	206	15	5			
General ... ..	259	5	5			
„ Clothing ... ..	1,051	7	6			
„ Drugs, Surgery Requisites, &c. ... ..	99	1	7			
„ Asylum Printing and Stationery ... ..	32	8	3			
„ Asylum Postage ... ..	8	17	2			
„ Insurance ... ..	79	8	6			
„ Maintenance Sundries ... ..	461	13	9			
„ Workshops and Repairs... ..	313	16	1			
„ Building Sundries ... ..	32	2	3			
„ Furniture: General ... ..	126	9	10			
Ironmongery ... ..	21	14	1			
Bedding... ..	102	14	1			
House Linen ... ..	21	9	2			
Crockery and Sundries ... ..	44	0	8			
				16,977	9	1
„ Property Expenses ... ..				34	2	3
„ Bank Interest, Commission, &c. ... ..				34	13	6
„ Grounds and Garden Expenses ... .. £411 5 3						
Less value of Produce:						
Supplied to the Asylum ... £213 17 7						
Sold ... .. 1 10 5						
	215	8	0			
	£195	17	3			
				195	17	3
„ Estate and Buildings Improvement Account .. ..				3,000	0	0
„ Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1898 ... ..				1,194	9	11
				<u>£22,113</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>

## ESTATE AND BUILDINGS

Dr.

From June 30th, 1897,

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1897	... ..				6,109	10	11
„ Donations to Extension Fund...	... ..	1,885	3	0			
„ Bank Interest	... ..	104	9	0			
		<hr/>			1,989	12	0
„ Maintenance Account	... ..				3,000	0	0
		<hr/>					
					£11,099	2	11
					<hr/>		

Audited and found correct.—10th September, 1898.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

W. O. ROPER, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

## SUSTENTATION FUND

Dr.

From June 30th, 1897,

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1897	... ..				2	9	10
„ Legacies	... ..	4,065	4	6			
„ Donations	... ..	630	0	0			
„ Life Interest Payment	... ..	262	10	0			
		<hr/>			4,957	14	6

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£4,960 4 4

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Audited and found correct.—10th September, 1898.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

W. O. ROPER, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.



## IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1898.

Cr.

## Expenditure.

By Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1898	...	...	£	s.	d.
			11,099	2	11

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£11,099 2 11

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## ANNUAL ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1898.

Cr.

## Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Investments :—						
£272 Great Western Railway Guaranteed Stock ;						
Interest at 5 per cent. ... ..	525	0	0			
£31 0s. 1d. Midland Railway Debenture Stock ;						
Interest at 3 per cent. ... ..	36	18	0			
£1,285 London and North-Western Railway Pre-						
ference Stock ; Interest at 4 per cent. ... ..	1,965	8	3			
				2,527	6	3
„ Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1898				2,432	18	1

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£4,960 4 4

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	1896—97.		1897—98.		EXPENDITURE.	1896—97.		1897—98.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Average No. of Patients 562.		Average No. of Patients 581.			Average No. of Patients 562.		Average No. of Patients 581.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Donations .....	390	5 2	256	4 9	Expenses of Annual General Meeting, of Public Meetings, and of Local Committees, &c....	159	8 8	168	5 4	8 16 8	
Annual Subscriptions .....	4251	15 4	4239	8 9	Election Expenses .....	45	19 7	49	7 9	3 8 2	
Payments for Patients .....	10121	17 5	10766	1 4	Printing Annual Reports, Reports of Meetings, Election Returns, Appeals, Pamphlets, Books of Account, and General Printing and Stationery .....						
Interest on Sustentation Fund Investments .....	4605	3 3	4767	9 4	General Advertising .....	190	5 11	170	16 0		19 9 11
Interest on Bank Deposits .....	68	4 3	94	2 5	General Postage .....	43	7 6	63	6 10	19 19 4	
Rent .....	160	17 0	184	8 6	Offices (Lancaster & Manchester) Rent, Rates, Gas, Carriage, Telegrams, and Petty Cash Sundries	92	19 2	97	6 1	4 6 11	
Sundries .....	144	10 10	139	18 6	Salaries, Wages, and Travelling Expenses .....	125	2 9	127	13 2	2 10 5	
Farm (Value of Produce, less cost of Stock, Provender, &c.)	1135	15 8	514	9 5	Provisions .....	7634	5 10	7262	11 3		271 14 7
					NECESSARIES :—Coals .....	5253	15 2	5550	10 4	296 15 2	
					Gas .....	1118	15 5	1027	15 0	3 16 6	91 0 5
					Water .....	271	12 3	275	8 9	14 0 9	
					General .....	192	14 8	206	15 5		25 2 0
					Clothing .....	284	7 5	259	5 5		37 3 2
					Drugs, Surgery Requisites, &c.. Insurance .....	1088	10 8	1051	7 6	1 9 9	
					Sundries .....	97	11 10	99	1 7	0 2 0	
					Workshops, Repairs, &c. .... Building Sundries .....	79	6 6	79	8 6		
					FURNITURE :—General .....	643	13 7	502	19 2		
					Ironmongery .....	393	7 9	313	16 1		140 14 5
					Bedding .....	186	0 3	32	2 3		79 11 8
					House Linen ....	57	13 8	126	9 10	68 16 2	153 18 0
					Crockery & Sundries	34	10 7	21	14 1		12 16 6
					Property Expenses .....	274	13 6	102	14 1		171 19 5
					Bank Interest, Commission, &c. Grounds and Garden Expenses, less value of Produce .....	15	8 6	21	9 2	6 0 8	
					Estate and Buildings Improvement Account .....	28	12 10	44	0 8	15 7 10	8 6 10
						42	9 1	34	2 3		16 2 2
						50	15 8	34	13 6		
						167	1 2	195	17 3	28 16 1	
						2250	0 0	3000	0 0	750 0 0	
NET INCREASE .. £83 14s. 1d.	20878	8 11	20962	3 0	NET INCREASE .. £196 7s. 4d.	20722	9 11	20918	17 3	1224 6 5	1027 19 1
Balance at beginning of year..	995	5 2	1151	4 2	Balance at end of year ....	1151	4 2	1194	9 11		
	21873	14 1	22113	7 2		21873	14 1	22113	7 2		

Examined and certified to be correct.— 10th September, 1898.  
W. C. WELCH. Lancaster, Auditor.

## SUMMARY OF TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS,

(Including Donations to the General, Maintenance, and Sustentation Funds ; and current Annual Subscriptions),

FROM DISTRICTS WHERE COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN FORMED AND  
PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD.

										Donations.			Annual Subscriptions.		
										£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LANCASTER (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18919	16	2	196	7	6
LIVERPOOL (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11459	18	7	200	13	6
MANCHESTER (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10722	7	8	511	15	6
BRADFORD (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9701	14	1	360	8	2
PRESTON (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9040	4	8	39	18	0
ROCHDALE (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7104	15	10	199	13	6
WESTMORLAND (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6397	7	3	233	11	7
LEEDS (8)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5462	1	2	171	2	0
HALIFAX (9)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5459	7	2	423	1	4
CUMBERLAND (CARLISLE, &C.) (10)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5442	5	11	318	12	6
CHESHIRE (11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5165	1	6	546	16	9
SHEFFIELD (12)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3382	8	1	102	10	0
OLDHAM (13)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3201	11	0	38	5	0
YORK (14)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2769	6	1	88	12	0
DURHAM (COUNTY)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2703	8	6	385	5	5
NORTH LONSDALE (ULVERSTON, BARROW, &C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2496	11	11	16	4	6
BURY (18)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2136	5	6	39	18	6
BOLTON (15)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1908	9	0	45	12	6
BLACKBURN (16)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1717	5	0	17	17	0
SETTLE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1433	11	11	24	7	6
HUDDERSFIELD	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1421	9	0	41	4	6
NORTHUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1341	6	8	53	9	0
SKIPTON	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1258	4	1	12	1	6
SOUTHPORT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1101	12	6	35	1	6
WAKEFIELD (17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976	18	7	5	15	6
BURNLEY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	851	7	6	6	6	0
KEIGHLEY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	12	0	5	5	0
WARRINGTON	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	765	2	6	5	5	0
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	7	0	14	6	0
WIGAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	11	6	21	10	6
ROTHERHAM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	8	6	9	9	0
SCARBOROUGH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	13	0	6	6	0
ST. HELENS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	12	6	6	6	0
HULL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	14	2	10	15	0
DONCASTER	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	3	9	19	19	0

June 30th, 1898.

JAMES DIGGENS, PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.

(1) The Lancaster Donations include £2050 from the late Mr. James Brunton, and £500 from the late Miss Brunton; £1000 from the Lancaster Banking Company; £1800 from Messrs. Storey Bros. and Co., who also contribute a Special Annual Subscription of £52 10s.; and £525 from H. L. Storey, Esq.



- (2) The Liverpool Donations include £1500 from Mrs. Chas. Turner.
- (3) The Manchester Donations include £1105 from the late John Fernley, Esq.; £1000 from the late Robert Barnes, Esq.; and £1000 from the late William Atkinson, Esq.
- (4) The Bradford Donations include £5105 from the late Sir Titus Salt, Bart.
- (5) The Preston Donations include £5000 from the late E. Rodgett, Esq., and £677 10s. from the late Richard Newsham, Esq., who also bequeathed a legacy of £1000.
- (6) The Rochdale Donations include £625 from the late Richard Hurst, Esq.; £525 from the late Henry Kelsall, Esq.; £525 from the late Henry Kelsall, junr., Esq.; £500 from the late John Fielden, Esq., Todmorden; £500 from the late Joshua Fielden, Esq., Todmorden; and £500 from the late Samuel Fielden, Esq., Todmorden, who also bequeathed a legacy of £2000.
- (7) The Westmorland Donations include £1000 from the late Mrs. Bindloss, who also bequeathed a legacy of £900; £675 from the late W. H. Wakefield, Esq.; £400 from the late John Wakefield, Esq.; £500 from the Executors of the late F. A. Argles, Esq.; and £560 10s. from the late Wm. Tattersall, Esq.
- (8) The Leeds Donations include £1105 from Messrs. Joshua Tetley and Son; £567 10s. from Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Knt.; £525 from the late Arthur Lupton, Esq., and Mrs. Arthur Lupton; and £500 from the late Miss Dawson, of Bramhope Manor, Otley.
- (9) The Halifax Donations include £630 from the late Joshua Appleyard, Esq.; and £768 5s. from the late Hanson Ormerod, Esq.
- (10) The Cumberland Donations include £525 from the late Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., Cleator, and £500 from the Right Hon. Lord Muncaster.
- (11) The Cheshire Donations include £500 from His Grace The Duke of Westminster, K.G., and £500 from the late Right Hon. Lord Egerton of Tatton.
- (12) The Sheffield Donations include £525 from Sir F. T. Mappin, Bart., M.P.; and an Annual Subscription of £50 from the Sheffield Town Trustees.
- (13) The Oldham Donations include £631 5s. from the late Asa Lees, Esq., who also bequeathed a legacy of £10,000; £500 from the late Eli Lees, Esq.; and £500 from the late Charles Edward Lees, Esq.
- (14) The York Donations include £1000 from "A Friend," per the late Wm. Gray, Esq.
- (15) The Bolton Donations include £500, "In Memory of the late Wm. Hampson, Esq."
- (16) The Blackburn Donations include £775 from the late Wm. Tattersall, Esq.
- (17) The Wakefield Donations include £250 from the late Daniel Gaskell, Esq.
- (18) The Bury Donations include £1,050 from Miss Openshaw for the "John Openshaw of Irwell bed," in memory of her father, the late John Openshaw, Esq., and £50 in memory of her friend, the late Dr. de Vitre.

# CASES OF IMPROVEMENT,

## ILLUSTRATIVE OF REPORT.

JUNE 30TH, 1898.

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### SENIOR BOYS.

A. (1397.) When transferred in September, 1894, spoke fairly well, read easy words imperfectly, wrote the like in copy-book, worked easy addition sums, told the hours and quarters, knew the coins and some weights, drew curved lines on slate, and was very imperfect in general knowledge. Now, has improved in speech, reads fairly well, writes a good letter, works easy sums in all the simple rules, tells time to a minute, calculates a little in shop-lesson, draws fairly well, has much improved in general intelligence, and become a pretty good joiner.

B. (1407.) When transferred in September, 1894, spoke fairly well, read easy words imperfectly, wrote the like imperfectly on slate, knew the value of unit figures, but could not add them, told one or two of the hours, knew one or two coins, could make straight lines on slate, partially knew the Lord's Prayer, and in general knowledge was very deficient. Now, speaks better, reads and spells easy words, writes the like in copy-book, tells all the hours, knows all the coins and some weights, draws on paper, knows perfectly the Lord's Prayer, has much improved in general knowledge, and is a fairly good joiner.

C. (1527.) When transferred in November, 1895, could only read easy words, and write the like in copy-book, worked easy addition sums, knew the coins and some weights, made straight and curved lines on paper, and had a pretty good knowledge of objects generally. Now, reads fairly well, writes good letters home, works sums in all the simple rules, calculates fairly well at shop-lesson, draws fairly well, has much improved in general knowledge, and become a good basket-maker.

D. (1606.) When admitted in February, 1893, spoke fairly well, knew no letter or word, formed strokes on slate imperfectly, could count a very little, told no hour or minute, knew no colour, could not draw at all, knew nothing of the Lord's Prayer, and his general knowledge was very poor. Now, speaks much better, reads easy words, writes a fairly good letter to his friends, knows the value of the unit figures, tells a few hours, knows a few coins and weights, tells all the simple colours, draws on paper, knows the Lord's Prayer, has improved in general intelligence, and is working fairly well as a shoemaker.



E. (1825.) When admitted in October, 1895, knew only one letter, could only scribble, knew the value of unit figures, could tell no hour or minute, knew a few coins, and the simple colours, knew the principal parts of his body and articles of clothing, and a few words of the Lord's Prayer. Now, reads easy words and spells them, has written a little letter home, works easy addition sums, tells the hours and five minutes, knows the coins and weights and calculates a little, tells the simple and some compound colours, has much improved in general knowledge, and knows the Lord's Prayer with a little prompting.

F. (1862.) When admitted in March, 1896, spoke fairly well, knew only letter O, could only make strokes on slate, counted up to 30, knew no hour or minute, knew a few coins, told only one colour, knew a sentence or two of the Lord's Prayer, and general knowledge was very deficient. Now, speaks better, reads easy words, has written letters to his mother, works easy addition sums, tells the hours and five minutes, tells the coins and some weights, tells all the simple colours, draws on paper, and has much improved in general knowledge.

G. (1895.) When admitted in October, 1896, read only easy words and could only write the like, imperfectly told the hours, could draw straight and curved lines on slate, had a poor knowledge of objects generally, and knew the Lord's Prayer but imperfectly. Now, speaks better, reads fairly well, writes good letters home, tells the hours and quarters, draws on paper, has much improved in general knowledge, knows the Lord's Prayer perfectly, and has become a pretty good basket-maker.

#### GIRLS.

H. (1885.) When admitted in September, 1896, at the age of 12 years spoke very indistinctly, knew the value of a few unit figures, could write easy words on a slate, knew a few hours, a few coins, the colours black and white, had a little knowledge of drawing, performed easy movements of limbs, attempted to hem. Can now speak better, read easy words, write well in a copy-book, do easy sums, knows all the hours, all simple and some compound colours, can use most Kindergarten gifts intelligently and draws well, drills well and marches to music can do needlework and knitting fairly well.

I. (1729.) When admitted in September, 1894, at the age of 10, knew a few letters, formed strokes on a slate, knew the value of a few unit figures, a few coins, one or two simple colours, used easy Kindergarten gifts a little, attempted to stitch. Can now speak fairly, knows all her letters, can write easy words in a copy-book, knows the value of unit figures, some hours, a few coins and weights, all the simple and some compound colours, uses Kindergarten gifts intelligently, drills and marches, and can hem.

J. (1868.) When admitted in September, 1896, at the age of 9, was very bad-tempered and stubborn, could read words of two letters, write letters on a slate, knew the value of unit figures, a few coins, some simple colours, had no idea of drill, could hem and knit a little. Has now become quite docile, can read fairly well, write easy words in a copy-book, do simple addition sums, knows all the hours, a few coins and weights, all simple and compound colours, can use Kindergarten gifts intelligently, has a knowledge of drawing, drills and marches to music, and can sew and knit fairly well.

K. (1597.) When admitted in February, 1893, at the age of 9, knew a few letters, could form strokes on a slate, count a little, knew one or two simple colours, used Kindergarten gifts a little, performed easy drill movements, attempted to hold a needle. Can now read fairly well, form easy letters in a copy-book,



knows the value of unit figures, all the hours, a few coins and weights, all the simple and compound colours, can use most Kindergarten gifts intelligently, has a knowledge of clay modelling and paper plaiting, drills and marches to music, sews and knits fairly well, and helps in domestic work.

### JUNIOR BOYS.

L. (1790.) When admitted in October, 1895, at the age of 9, knew a few letters, formed strokes on a slate, counted a little, knew one or two simple colours, stood at attention when told, attempted to hold a needle. Can now read and spell easy words, form letters in a copy-book, work simple addition sums, tell all the hours, quarters and five minutes, knows all coins and some weights, all simple and some compound colours, uses Kindergarten gifts intelligently, has a knowledge of drawing, can drill and march to music, and can hem.

M. (1551.) When admitted in July, 1892, at the age of 7, knew no letters, could only scribble, was unable to count, knew no colours, performed easy movements with limbs, had no idea of drill, could not hold a needle. Can now read and spell easy words, write in a copy-book, work simple addition sums, tell all the hours and quarters, knows a few coins and weights, all the simple and some compound colours, uses Kindergarten gifts intelligently, stands at attention when told, and can hem.

N. (1829.) When admitted in October, 1895, at the age of 7, was very excitable and nervous, knew no letters, did nothing but scribble, was unable to count, knew no colours, no idea of drill, could not hold a needle. Is now quieter and more tractable, knows all letters, forms strokes on a slate, counts up to 30, knows a few simple colours, uses Kindergarten gifts a little, can sing a tune, stands at attention when told, and attempts to stitch.

O. (1588.) When admitted in August, 1892, at the age of 7, spoke very indistinctly, knew no letters, made no attempt at writing, counted a very little, knew no colours, could perform easy movements of limbs, could not hold a needle. Can now speak more distinctly, read easy words and spell them, work simple addition sums, tell some hours, knows a few coins and weights, all the simple and some compound colours, uses Kindergarten gifts intelligently, can drill and march to music, and can hem.



## SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS OF PATIENTS.

This Table is compiled from the Quarterly Reports of the Schoolmaster,  
Schoolmistress, and Gymnastic Master.

GRADES.	CLASSES OF PATIENTS.				TOTALS.
	1. Senior Boys.	2. Low Grade Boys.	3. Junior Boys.	4. Girls.	
	234	60	74	137	505
<b>I. SPEECH.</b>					
1. Make no attempt ... ..	0	10	12	5	27
2. Make some attempt ... ..	4	13	9	5	31
3. Make a few articulate sounds ... ..	4	10	7	8	29
4. Speak indistinctly ... ..	29	12	18	22	81
5. Speak fairly ... ..	52	8	11	28	99
6. Speak well ... ..	145	7	17	69	238
					505
<b>II. READING.</b>					
1. Know no letters or words ... ..	14	41	42	42	139
2. Know a few letters... ..	57	13	11	30	111
3. Know at sight a few words ... ..	44	1	4	12	61
4. Know all the letters ... ..	26	5	7	15	53
5. Read easy words and spell them ... ..	44	0	9	14	67
6. Read fairly* ... ..	49	0	1	24	74
					505
* 77 Patients read books alone for amusement.					
<b>III. WRITING.</b>					
1. Do nothing but scribble ... ..	5	44	34	29	112
2. Form strokes, &c., on slate ... ..	57	16	19	36	128
3. Do. do. in copy-book ... ..	35	0	3	17	55
4. Form letters in copy-book ... ..	20	0	5	14	39
5. Write easy words in copy-book ... ..	53	0	10	20	83
6. Write fairly* ... ..	64	0	3	21	88
					505
*104 Patients write letters home with assistance and 36 without assistance. 490 Letters have been written and sent home during the past year.					
<b>IV. ARITHMETIC.</b>					
1. Cannot count at all ... ..	5	34	32	29	100
2. Count a little ... ..	39	22	18	25	104
3. Count up to 30 ... ..	47	4	7	29	87
4. Understand value of unit figures ... ..	48	0	8	15	71
5. Work simple addition sums ... ..	61	0	9	30	100
6. Work easy sums in simple rules* ... ..	34	0	0	9	43
					505
*9 Boys work sums in the compound rules.					

SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS OF PATIENTS—*continued.*

GRADES.	CLASSES OF PATIENTS.				TOTALS.
	1. Senior Boys.	2. Low Grade Boys.	3. Junior Boys.	4. Girls.	
V. CLOCK LESSON.	234	60	74	137	505
1. Know neither hours nor minutes ...	49	49	54	73	225
2. Know some of the hours ... ..	62	10	10	27	109
3. Know all the hours ... ..	53	1	2	15	71
4. Know the hours and quarters ... ..	12	0	3	7	22
5. Do. do. and 5 minutes ... ..	22	0	3	3	28
6. Can tell the time to a minute ... ..	36	0	2	12	50
VI. SHOP LESSON.					505
1. Know no coins nor weights... ..	18	33	48	49	148
2. Know a few coins ... ..	51	15	12	40	118
3. Do. do. and weights ... ..	64	9	10	27	110
4. Know all the coins and some weights	52	3	4	10	69
5. Know all the coins and weights and calculate a little ... ..	32	0	0	6	38
6. Do. do. and calculate fairly ...	17	0	0	5	22
VII. COLOUR LESSON.					505
1. Know no colours ... ..	8	37	36	35	116
2. Know black and white ... ..	23	3	3	16	45
3. Know one or two simple colours ...	54	7	14	19	94
4. Know all the simple colours ... ..	68	7	7	18	100
5. Do. do. and some compound shades	52	6	11	20	89
6. Know and can match most compound shades ... ..	29	0	3	29	61
VIII. MUSIC.					505
1. No interest in musical sounds ... ..	0	5	3	0	8
2. Attentive to do. do. ... ..	11	29	36	43	119
3. Sing by ear simple tunes without words	65	18	12	15	110
4. Do. do. with words ... ..	150	8	17	58	233
5. Rudimentary knowledge of musical symbols ... ..	7	0	6	21	34
6. Sing from do. do. ... ..	1	0	0	0	1
IX. DRILL.					505
1. Have no idea of drill ... ..	0	7	17	14	38
2. Stand at attention when told ... ..	8	39	13	17	77
3. Perform simple movements of limbs	23	13	25	35	96
4. Go through extension movements fairly ... ..	96	1	3	20	120
5. Do. do. do. well, and march	53	0	8	21	82
6. Do. do. do. to music ... ..	54	0	8	30	92
					505

JAMES DIGGENS,  
PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.

June 30th, 1898.



## INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS.

This Table is compiled from the Quarterly Return of the Trade Instructors, Chief Attendant, and Head Nurse. It must be understood that the occupations are progressive, in order of difficulty, from 1 to 6; occupation in a higher grade usually implying familiarity with the lower grades.

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.						Number employed in each grade, with quality of work.				Total number em- ployed.
Grades of Work.						Indif- ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex- cellent.	
I. TAILORING.										
1. Preliminary Work ... ..	1	0	0	0	1	12 Tailors.				
2. Sewing Linings ... ..	0	1	0	0	1					
3. Do. Seams ... ..	0	0	3	0	3					
4. Felling ... ..	0	0	5	0	5					
5. Making Garments ... ..	0	0	0	1	1					
6. Machining ... ..	0	0	0	1	1					
II. SHOEMAKING.										
1. Preliminary Work ... ..	1	0	0	0	1	12 Shoemakers.				
2. Stitching Backs ... ..	0	1	0	0	1					
3. Closing Sides ... ..	0	1	1	1	3					
4. Patching and Nailing ... ..	0	2	2	0	4					
5. Repairing ... ..	0	1	0	0	1					
6. Bottoming (making) ... ..	0	1	1	0	2					
III. JOINERY.										
1. Preliminary Work (use of tools) ...	0	5	2	0	7	18 Joiners.				
2. Planing at Bench ... ..	0	2	0	0	2					
3. Making frames ... ..	0	0	0	0	0					
4. Making simple boxes, &c. ... ..	0	1	0	0	1					
5. Work at Bench (Dovetailing, &c.) ...	0	0	0	0	0					
6. Making Furniture ... ..	0	5	1	2	8					
IV. GARDENING.										
1. Preliminary work in weeding class ...	0	4	0	0	4	16 Gardeners.				
2. Barrow filling and emptying ... ..	0	1	1	0	2					
3. Weeding amongst crops ... ..	0	0	2	0	2					
4. Picking peas, fruits, &c. ... ..	0	0	2	0	2					
5. Digging ... ..	0	0	1	0	1					
6. Potato-setting, &c. (can also dig)... ..	0	0	2	3	5					
V. OUT-DOOR WORK.										
Miscellaneous Work under Labour										
Master ... ..	1	0	8	1	+ 10					

† Others employed during hay-time, &c.

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.		Number employed in each grade, and quality of work.				Total number employed.
Grades of Work.		Indif-ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex-cellent.	
VI. FARMING.						
1. Preliminary work—weeding, &c...	...	0	0	1	0	1
2. Cleaning yards, shippens, &c.	...	0	1	3	0	4
3. Feeding stock	...	0	0	1	0	1
4. Weeding amongst crops (Hoe)	...	0	1	0	1	2
5. Work with Horses and Carts	...	0	0	0	1	1
6. Milking, &c	...	0	1	0	3	4
						13 Farm Boys.
VII. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SHOP.						
1. Picking Hair, Wool, &c.	...	5	12	7	2	26
2. Plaiting Coir	...	0	0	0	0	0
3. Mat-making	...	0	1	0	1	2
4. Brush-filling	...	2	1	3	0	6
5. Palliasse and Mattress-making	...	0	0	0	0	0
6. Basket-making*	...	0	2	1	2	5
*Also 8 patients make Baskets in School.						
						39 in Industrial Training Shop.
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.						
1. Shoe-cleaning	...	4	6	4	2	16
2. Corridor-cleaning and Ward-work	...	0	3	6	1	10
3. Laundry-work—mangling, &c., &c.	...	3	10	4	1	18
4. Store-work and Kitchen and Dairy	...	1	1	5	5	12
5. Assisting Stoker	...	0	0	0	1	1
6. Assisting Painter	...	0	0	1	0	1
7. Assisting Baker	...	4	2	3	3	12
8. Employed in Office	...	0	0	2	0	2
						72 miscellaneous employed.

Total number of Senior Boys employed in Industrial Occupations ... 192.

Twelve Senior Boys (also otherwise employed) act as Messengers to Lancaster.

Several others assist in Dormitory and Day-room arrangements, and in dressing and attending on other Patients.

30 Junior Boys receive special Industrial Lessons in School (not included in above tabulation); 25 are taught needlework, 45 do Kindergarten work, and 19 make beds.

OCCUPATIONS OF GIRLS.		No. employed in each occupation, and quality of work.				Total number em- ployed.
Chief kinds of Occupation.		Indif- ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex- cellent.	
1. Preliminary work--Industrial Class ...		2	9	5	4	20
2. Sweeping, dusting, &c, ... ..		0	3	10	4	17
3. Bed-making ... ..		0	18	18	13	49
4. Scrubbing and general house work ...		0	0	8	19	27
5. Laundry-work ... ..	}	0	0	7	10	17
6. *Sewing and knitting ... ..						
						130

\*In School 27 Girls are engaged in preliminary work with needle, 17 hem, 16 sew fairly, 30 sew fairly and knit, 8 sew, knit, and do wool-work, and 10 work at basket-making.

The number of Girls employed in Industrial occupations out of school is 110, and 20 other Girls receive special Industrial lessons in school, making a total of 130 under Industrial Training

JAMES DIGGENS,

PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.

## WORK DONE IN SHOPS, &amp;c.

Department.	Made.	Repaired	Department.	Made.	Repaired
<b>TAILORS.</b>			<b>GIRLS' WORKROOM AND WARDROBE.</b>		
Coats ... ..	210	26	Aprons ... ..	65	576
Trousers ... ..	479	58	Chemises ... ..	86	1548
Vests ... ..	210	15	Collars ... ..	...	1221
Loose Linings... ..	580	...	Collarettes ... ..	45	39
	1479	99	Drawers... ..	115	2824
<b>TAILORESSES.</b>			Dresses ... ..	42	3224
Coats ... ..	30	3806	Feeders ... ..	...	785
Overcoats ... ..	...	256	Flannel Petticoats ... ..	87	2698
Trousers ... ..	65	8720	Flannel Vests ... ..	49	1517
Vests ... ..	30	2673	Hoods ... ..	26	741
Combinations ... ..	...	...	Jackets ... ..	...	95
	125	15455	Nightdresses... ..	24	4488
<b>SHOEMAKERS.</b>			Nightshirts ... ..	48	...
Boots ... .. (pairs)	513	2145	Pinafores ... ..	190	6745
<b>UPHOLSTERERS.</b>			Shirts ... ..	...	1697
Bolsters ... ..	15	215	Skirts ... ..	61	703
Mats ... ..	11	9	Stays ... ..	...	457
Mattresses... ..	31	247		838	29358
Palliassees ... ..	1	28	<b>LINEN ROOM.</b>		
Wool Beds ... ..	...	2	Bolster Slips... ..	146	108
	58	501	Blankets... ..	66	124
<b>BOYS' WARDROBE.</b>			Blinds ... ..	...	10
Aprons ... ..	...	1298	Counterpanes ... ..	153	1169
Caps ... ..	...	434	Curtains... ..	6	6
Collars ... ..	...	4718	Dinner Napkins ... ..	...	131
Drawers ... ..	...	3786	Mackintoshes ... ..	47	6
Feeders ... ..	...	23	Pillow Slips ... ..	110	1163
Flannel Vests ... ..	...	2619	Sheets ... ..	391	2771
Gloves... ..	...	31	Table Cloths... ..	37	209
Jackets, Linen... ..	...	595	Toilet Covers ... ..	3	62
Jerseys ... ..	...	53	Tea Cloths ... ..	107	107
Nightshirts ... ..	...	3452	Towels ... ..	250	1172
Shirts ... ..	...	8067		1316	7038
Socks and Stockings ... ..	...	5956	<b>PLUMBERS.</b>		
	...	31032	All Plumbing, Glazing, and Smiths' work.		
<b>GIRLS' SCHOOL.</b>			<b>CARPENTERS.</b>		
Aprons ... ..	115	...	All Joinery, Carpentry, Repairing Wooden Furniture, &c.		
Chemises ... ..	69	...	<b>PAINTER.</b>		
Drawers ... ..	30	...	Painting, Colouring, Limewashing, and Jobbing.		
Dresses ... ..	6	...	<b>LAUNDRY.</b>		
Dusters ... ..	72	...	Number of Pieces Washed :—		
Feeders ... ..	60	...	Sheets ... ..	35,341	
Flannel Petticoats ... ..	22	...	Pinafores ... ..	42,462	
Flannel Vests ... ..	19	...	Nightshirts ... ..	23,402	
Pinafores ... ..	74	...	Nightdresses ... ..	25,006	
Skirts... ..	4	...	Other Articles ... ..	425,319	
Tea Cloths ... ..	24	...			
	495	...			
					551,530

JAMES DIGGENS, PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.



TABLE

Showing Condition of Patients discharged during year.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
"Relieved"	{	Much improved	...	...	...	3	5	8
		Moderately improved	...	...	...	18	6	24
		Slightly improved	...	...	...	15	5	20
		Not improved	...	...	...	3	2	5
						39	18	57

TABLE

Showing Ages of Patients who have resided in the Asylum, and of those who have died, during the fifty-two weeks included in the Medical Superintendent's General Report.

AGES From 30th June, 1897, To 30th June, 1898.		NO. OF EACH AGE RESIDENT.			NO. OF EACH AGE DECEASED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total
From 5 to 10 years	...	20	13	33	0	0	0
10 ,, 15 ,,	...	125	59	184	2	4	6
15 ,, 20 ,,	...	153	81	234	1	0	1
20 and upwards	...	137	62	199	4	0	4
		435	215	650	7	4	11

T. TELFORD-SMITH,  
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

## EXTRACTS FROM SPEECHES.

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**The Right Hon. Sir JOHN T. HIBBERT, K.C.B.**

(CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE),

*At the General Annual Meeting, held at Chester, October 21st,  
1897.*

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The Right Hon. Sir JOHN T. HIBBERT said: Upon the question of the provision of proper places, custodial homes for idiots, I may say some progress has been made during the last year or two. The metropolis stands first and foremost in its provision for idiots and imbeciles, because it has added to the number of institutions one for the training of idiots, and another for the custody of children after they have been trained and require a home. They have about a thousand cases in the Darenth Schools. In addition to that, I believe Northamptonshire has also dealt to a certain extent, with the same class; and the Middlesex Asylums Board is making provision for idiots as a separate matter from that for lunatics. With respect to the cases in Lancashire I hope the mansion at Winwick Asylum will in December be open for the reception of 70 idiots. That is not near the number requiring to be treated in Lancashire, but what I should like to suggest, while this matter is before us, is that it would be well for us, each in our own county, to use our influence to get separate provision made for idiots. The Cumberland County Council met only a fortnight ago and took this question into consideration. I believe they mean to provide a building entirely apart from either workhouse or lunatic asylum; and I do think it is a desirable thing, whether it would require special legislation or not, to carry out in order to avoid the sending of idiot cases either to the workhouse or lunatic asylum. Of course, it is much the most objectionable to send them to the latter. (Hear, hear.) If provision was to be made throughout the county—and I think there is power under section 241 of the Lunacy Act of 1890—if, for instance, Lancashire were to provide for 500, and the three Ridings of Yorkshire for the same number, then I think the other counties might be grouped into districts, each district providing for a similar number. That is for the purpose of custodial homes simply, because I was going to suggest that the training should be done, as it is now, by institutions such as ours at Lancaster. There is another way in which improvement might be made, and that is by the County Councils erecting separate homes, altogether detached from the lunatic asylums. That has been done by two or three Councils, but whichever plan was adopted, I do think it would mean great progress in respect to provision for this unfortunate class. (Hear, hear.) Now, I will say a word or two upon the work we have done in this Institution for the training of our imbeciles. From year to year we discharge something like 50 or 60 patients. I asked Mr. Diggins to give me a return of the number of cases which had been discharged during our existence, that is about twenty-five years. I



find the total number admitted has been 1,994, but I believe there were 27 of these cases afterwards re-admitted, which reduces the total number of actual admissions to 1,967. There have been discharged 1,015, and there is also the melancholy fact to consider that there have been 380 deaths in the Asylum during the 25 years. The number of patients at the present moment in the Asylum is 599. We have, therefore, this fact, that there have gone through the Asylum and been under training, 1,015 imbecile children. If we could for a moment consider for ourselves, not only the advantage that training has been to the patient, himself or herself, but the great comfort it has been to the family of the patients during the time they have been in the Asylum—for it really lifts a load of care and gloom from the family in a way we can scarcely realise—we should understand something at least of the importance of the work. And the letters we get after the patients have been discharged are often really most touching, asking frequently if it is possible for us to take the patients in again, or to find them work where they will be treated as they have been treated in the Asylum. I have a number of cases to which I might refer, but I do not think it necessary to weary you with them. Last year we sent out 55 patients, and the Medical Superintendent's statement regarding them is that 11 out of the 55 were much improved, 23 were moderately improved, 18 slightly improved, and in only three cases was there no improvement at all. (Applause.) The year previous there was an almost similar result. We sent out, I think, about 62 cases, and of these 62 no less than 60 showed very great improvement, leaving only two who showed no change for the better in their physical and mental condition. That really shows the great work performed. (Hear, hear.) I would also refer to another aspect of the work. A short time ago, under the direction and guidance of Lady Bective, an exhibition of Arts and Crafts was held at Lancaster. At that exhibition work was shown which had been done by patients in all the four voluntary imbecile institutions throughout the country, as well as exhibits from other institutions. Anyone who saw that work must have been struck with its quality, how good it was, how wonderfully well it had been done; and as the exhibits included specimens of shoe-making, tailoring, needle-work, crochet-work, knitting, basket-work, fret-work, and carved panels, you will realise how trainable an imbecile is. There was one particular panel, sent by a poor paralysed imbecile youth from the Royal Albert Asylum, which was specially singled out as worthy of notice. In a paper published in London called "The House," there was this month a long description of this exhibition, and a reference is made to this boy's work. They say, "We give a picture of a carved panel by John Berry. It was executed—and it is extremely well done—by a paralysed lad who is unable to keep his hand still. Sent to the Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster, as unable to cope with the struggle of life, he has, thanks to devoted teachers, acquired the power to carve, and this is the happy result. Such endeavours cannot be too widely known nor too generously assisted." (Applause.) I merely mention this to show what improvement can take place. It would take too long a time to refer to the different cases which have been very successfully treated at our Asylum; but I may just say that we know of a case where a boy, a young man he is now, trained at the Royal Albert, is obtaining something like 26s. per week for the work he does. We have another case of a youth, trained in the Asylum, now working in the design department of Sir Thomas Storey's works as a designer, and he receives, I suppose, enough to maintain himself in board and lodging. But another, and perhaps the most singular case, or cases, will surprise you. We have at the present moment three of our trained imbeciles in her Majesty's service, and we hear very good reports of them, and we trust that they may, whenever called upon, be able to serve their Queen and country even as well as the men who are not imbeciles. (Applause.) There is one other point to which I should like to refer, and I will do so very briefly. It is the



action of the Lunacy Commissioners, who have this year issued a report which is rather surprising. In the year 1886 we succeeded, with the representatives of other imbecile asylums in the country, in excluding idiot and imbecile children from the operation of the Lunacy Acts, and in placing them under an Act called the "Idiots Act, 1886." A very great advantage has accrued from the adoption of that course. They are freed from many vexatious formalities, and there is not the same necessity for all the medical certificates and a number of other returns. These were got rid of, and the children were placed in the position of being in training homes rather than in a lunatic asylum. Well, I am sorry to say that from the report of the Commissioners, it looks as if they were wanting to hark back to the former position. They say, "In our opinion the present state of the law as respects the safeguards for the proper care and treatment of this most helpless class of insane persons is very unsatisfactory," and yet they have reported most favourably, not only this year, but for many years back, on the treatment of the idiots and imbeciles in the imbecile asylums of the country. I hope we shall look after the interests of these poor feeble-minded children, and that we shall do our best to keep them out of the rules and regulations which apply to lunacy, and under rules and regulations which apply only to themselves. (Hear, hear.) Now, only a word or two with respect to the addition to the Asylum. His Grace suggested that some might think it would be better to establish a separate institution in one or other of the six other counties. I don't say that it might not be a desirable thing to do, but at the same time it is not the most economical plan, and that is the reason why we decided to suggest the enlargement of the present Institution. The way in which the matter has arisen is this : We find that although we do all we can to keep epileptic imbeciles out of the Asylum, it is impossible to do so, because many of them develop epilepsy after they have been elected, many of them probably having been epileptic before, but the matter has been kept dark, and in many ways we cannot help having them. In view of that fact it was agreed that the best method of dealing with them would be by greater classification. It would be much the best to have the feeble boys, to the number of 50, in one place by themselves ; the epileptic boys, another 50, in another place by themselves ; and the younger boys, removed from the girls' side, also by themselves. This is to be done as a matter of classification. It is most desirable, if we are to treat epileptic children, that we should have them on the lower floor, where it would be easy to get them out of the building in case of fire. These poor children are very much to be pitied, for I find the Medical Officer gives the number of fits in the case of 52 epileptic patients in the Asylum as 3,317, these being divided between the different months of last year. That is the main reason for appealing to you for this extension of the Asylum. We think it will be better for every class of patients ; it will be better for the older boys, for the older girls, and certainly better for these poor epileptic and crippled children with whom we have to deal. With regard to funds, the money wanted for the building is about £15,000, and we have towards this sum about £6,000. I can understand that this Institution, which has as fine a building as any that exists in the country, with an estate of 170 acres, and an invested sum which realises between £4,000 and £5,000 per year, an Institution which, during the 25 years of its existence, has accomplished so noble and useful a work, should meet with the hearty support of the public of the seven northern counties, and I am convinced that they will not fail in coming to the aid of the Committee and enabling them to carry out this extension. We shall want a little more for the equipment, and we shall, of course, have to appeal for increased subscriptions, afterwards, for maintenance, although a great number of the patients will be maintained by payments made by guardians and friends of the patients. But we have, since this project was made public, without

making any strong appeal, but merely by sending out a printed statement, and not pressing anybody to give, we have received between £1,200 and £1,300. We have felt that during the Jubilee year it was not wise to press this matter. The Jubilee was for many of us, as his Grace has said, a rather expensive business, but now that the Jubilee is well over we feel that we may venture to put forth our appeal, trusting that it will meet with such a response as will enable us to look forward, probably to next year, to carry out our proposal. I beg to thank all the ladies and gentlemen who have come here to support us to-day, to thank them and the public generally for the great encouragement and aid they have given in this county, and trust they will still give us their support in future years. I hope that whenever the Institution, by its representatives comes again to Chester, they may be able to give as good a report of what has been done as I have been able to do on this occasion. (Applause.)

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## THE LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER,

*At the General Annual Meeting, held at Chester, Oct. 21st, 1897.*

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THE LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER, in seconding the resolution, said he felt it an honour to follow in the footsteps of Sir John T. Hibbert, of whom they might use the familiar words "He has been continually given to every good work" throughout a long, and they hoped still to be, prolonged life. (Applause.) He had told them one fact which was extremely interesting and suggestive, namely, that three of those who were formerly imbeciles in the Asylum are now in Her Majesty's service. In regard to that, he might say that if one were to judge by what appeared in the party newspapers, and what they said first of one Government and then of another, those three were not the only idiots in Her Majesty's service (Laughter.) He did not suppose, however, that the editor of a party newspaper, even in his most impassioned moments, would ever dream of applying such an epithet to Sir John Hibbert. He had told them about the actual working of the Institution, and Sir John spoke with an intimate knowledge. He (The Bishop) would not attempt to go over the same ground, but would ask them to consider for a moment or two the problem of idiocy and imbecility, and what kind of an answer a civilised and Christian community ought to make of it. They must remember that they had to deal with a little army of idiots and imbeciles, numbering probably 50,000 throughout the country. How were they going to deal with them? They might deal with them in three ways. They might follow the custom of certain ancient communities, such as the Spartans, and put them speedily and painlessly out of existence either as soon as they were born or as soon as they developed symptoms of idiocy; but that method of dealing with the problem was quite out of the question, for society would not tolerate such a thing, and society would be quite right in not doing so. Human life was far too sacred a thing to be dealt with in that way. Moreover, we should make most grievous mistakes. Suppose, for instance, that all people born infirm had been subjected to the Spartan custom, what a loss to culture and civilisation would have been entailed by the premature deaths of Sir Walter Scott and Lord Byron. And there were many other reasons why that method could not be contemplated as within the region of practical politics. The next method was the unsympathetic and unscientific rough-and-tumble treatment which had been



going on for many years. Of course, sometimes the results might have been fairly satisfactory of leaving children and elder lunatics to be looked after by their own families, often to the great detriment of the families themselves; a few cases might have turned out fairly well, but he supposed there was no doubt that in the vast majority of cases that kind of treatment was lamentably imperfect and fell far short of what was required. We had entered upon the third method, which might be called scientific and sympathetic. By scientific he meant the process, applied more and more broadly of classification. Under the Poor Law system this method of classification was being applied thoughtfully and tentatively to our dealings with the aged poor, and undoubtedly it must be brought more and more into play. (Hear, hear.) Then speaking from the sympathetic point of view, he would like to remind them of the great advantages to society of their sympathies being drawn out towards cases of this sort. They would all remember a certain occasion when our Lord was asked whether, with regard to the blind man, "Did this man sin or his parents that he was born blind?" and the answer "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents, but that the works of God may be made manifest in him." When they came to consider such a work as this, all they had read and heard about it, it seemed to him that the conclusion they must draw was that the works of God were being made manifest, through the skill of the physicians and the care and attention of the experts who had to deal with these poor idiots and imbeciles, by the marvellous revelation of the faculties and powers there were even in these apparently hopeless cases. In addition to the advantages to society there was the benefit to the poor creatures themselves. They could see that many of them were by no means the hopeless class they had been disposed to think they were. He thought about 10 per cent. of them could be sent forth into life, after training, to stand in line with those who were supposed to be tolerably up to the mark. That was by no means so permanently hopeless a condition of things as they had been led to suppose. Then there was the benefit to the family, especially to the younger members of the family, who were not imbeciles. Just let them think of the benefit to these, not to be calculated in pounds, shillings, and pence, but the freedom from the sight of sorrow and suffering with which they were totally unable to battle. There was also the benefit to society at large from having this unfortunate class properly dealt with, and there was the discipline and training of their own characters arising from being brought into contact with sorrow and suffering. Most of them, no doubt, would like their path through life to be made very smooth, but discipline was absolutely necessary to mould character, and make them true men and women. A true sympathy would undoubtedly do its very best to prevent those who were mentally afflicted from marrying with those who were similarly afflicted, and from bringing into the world children to grow up in the same state. Attention was called to that in the report which stated "*Could the doctrine of mens sana in corpore sano be carried out to its logical conclusion in marriage and maternity, as well as in every other relation of life, congenital idiocy would almost become a disease of the past.*" One good result of bringing these poor creatures, under custodial treatment would be that temptations to marry—for it was nothing else than temptation—would be removed to, comparatively, a distance from them. They would agree with him that this, which he called the scientific and sympathetic method of treatment, was the only one worthy of a Christian civilisation, and that this Institution at Lancaster was not only doing splendid service on its own lines, but it was gaining experience which was being continually applied to other Institutions, as for instance, their own lunatic asylum at Chester, and that therefore it had the strongest claim upon their gratitude and support. (Applause.)



## MR. EDWARD LAWRENCE

(OF LIVERPOOL),

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

*At a Public Meeting, held at Manchester, June 21st, 1898.*

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MR. EDWARD LAWRENCE remarked that the work of the Institution being one that commended itself to every right-minded person went without saying. It had been his privilege to be associated with it from the very outset, and he could bear ample testimony to the excellence of the work it had accomplished. It was not always at the outset of a great work like that of the Royal Albert Asylum that those connected with it could realise what was to be done. They might form their own opinions at the time as to what was wanted, and seek to carry them out to the best of their power, but they very soon found out that there was a great deal more to be done than they contemplated when they commenced the work. Since the Institution was projected 34 years ago, they had learnt a great deal, and what they had learnt had enlarged their ideas and extended the work they had undertaken. In consequence, they had been obliged to appeal to the generous public for more money. It might be very truly said that the public of the seven northern counties had supplied them with very large sums of money for the purposes of the Institution. They acknowledged that, and were deeply grateful for the assistance, but it was imperative to let the public know that the work could not stand still. Scientific development alone would compel the Committee to embark upon work which at the outset they never dreamt of. The requirements of the Lunacy Commissioners were much more stringent now than they were a quarter of a century ago, but there was nothing for it but to comply with the suggestions given. Hence it was that the Committee had never been without the necessity of appealing to the public for money; and so long as developments took place and the Committee found it necessary to extend the buildings, or to erect further machinery for carrying out the work they had in hand, so long they must go to the public for assistance. They had been told that in America they were accustomed to do those things by the aid of the State. That was quite true, but in this country they had been accustomed to do them upon the voluntary principle. There was no doubt that work undertaken in this country for charitable purposes was better and more satisfactorily carried out than work entrusted to State superintendence. (Hear, hear.) But while he said that, there did come a point when he believed the State should render some aid. Inasmuch as the State charged itself with the care of lunatics, he thought there was a point when it might also fairly charge itself with the care of idiots and imbeciles. The Royal Albert Asylum was essentially an educational institution. It was erected for that purpose and had been carried out as such, but the Committee had found by experience that there was a limit beyond which educational work could not be carried on. The patients were received for seven years, and at the end of that time they had to be returned to their friends. During that seven years a great deal could be done—more in some cases than in others. There was great variety in the patients admitted, and therefore the same results could not be obtained in the education of them all. They found in a certain number of cases that very great results could be accomplished, and in most cases the patients were made more amenable to discipline and advice than they would otherwise have been. Unfortunately many of those children, when their period of training was over, had no homes to go to. Their friends had not infrequently died or disappeared, and in other instances they might be unable to take charge of them again. If those children had to remain in the Asylum they were an injury to the

object for which it was erected. They had had their education up to the greatest point to which they were capable of improvement, and by remaining in they were keeping out younger children who might be brought in, and whose prospects in life might be improved thereby. When they got to that point it was only right and just that the State, through some instrumentality, should assist in taking charge of those not able to take charge of themselves, and whose parents and friends were unable to do so. (Hear, hear.) That could be done with advantage to the State and to the individual in several ways. Those children, if employed in homes erected for the purpose, could do, under proper supervision, an amount of useful work that would be beneficial to the nation. Unless something of that kind were adopted, only half the work would be done that they would like to see undertaken on behalf of the poor idiot. (Hear, hear.) They knew how difficult it was to get public bodies to move in the right direction, or out of the beaten track. He was quite certain if they kept hammering at them long enough and hard enough they would gradually induce them to take the work in hand to which reference had been made. With regard to the extension of the Institution, it was a work of very grave importance, but the difficulties that faced them with respect to expenditure were such that they could not ignore them, and they could not venture to run into debt. It rested with the public of the seven northern counties whether they would continue to support the Committee and enable them to make the Institution as perfect and up-to-date as it should be. The amount still required was something like £12,000, but that was not a large sum. What they asked for was required to complete the work of the Institution, and it could not be completed without it. He trusted the appeal made that day would not be made in vain. He especially urged upon the public that the additional money asked for was required to complete the work already carried to such a point of perfection. He trusted the Committee would not be obliged to curtail the improvements and extension contemplated, which had been recently sanctioned by the Lunacy Commissioners, and which it was absolutely necessary should be carried out. To the people of Manchester, and of Lancashire at large, he would strongly appeal for generous and liberal support. He did not say more generous and liberal support than they had hitherto given to the Committee, but he would urge a continuance of the generous support to the work they had given in the past. Manchester was capable of great things; capable of making great efforts for the preservation and extension of trade and industry, and he was sure they would not withhold their hands in the matter of a charity such as the work the Central Committee now had in hand. He believed the appeal would be successful in inducing their friends to contribute generously and freely to the funds the Committee required to enable them to achieve the object they had in view. (Applause.)

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LIST OF  
WHO HAVE ALREADY PREACHED IN AID OF THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM.  
CLERGYMEN AND MINISTERS

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- The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester, at the Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester (the late), at the Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- The Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown, at the Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, at the Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. W. Bonsey, Vicar.
- The Very Rev. the Dean of York (Dr. Purey-Cust), at the Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. W. Bonsey, Vicar.
- The Very Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., (the late Dean of Llandaff), at the Parish Church, Leeds ; Rev. Dr. Atlay (the late), Vicar.
- Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster ; also at St. Paul's Church, Scotforth, Rev. W. Armitage, Vicar.
- Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, Stanley Street Chapel, Sheffield.
- Rev. W. L. Appleford, Ripley Hospital Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. W. Armour, St. Cross' Church, Knutsford.
- Rev. Canon Ashwell (the late), Burnmoor Church, Fence Houses.
- Rev. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw, Cockerham Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. W. C. Bache (Alresford), Longridge Church, Preston.
- Rev. W. Baitey, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. H. Barnacle (the late), Parish Church, Knutsford.
- Rev. H. Glanville Barnacle, Holmes Chapel, Crewe.
- Rev. P. Bartlett (the late), Christ Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. T. Battle, East Keswick Church, near Leeds.
- Rev. W. Mardon Beeby (the late), Burngreave Congregational Church, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.
- Rev. Dr. Black, Newchurch Church, Warrington.
- Rev. G. L. Blake, St. Mary's Church, Ellel, Lancaster.
- Rev. Canon Blunt, Parish Church, Chester-le-Street.
- Rev. Francis Bolton, (the late), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. John Bone, St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. W. Bonsey, Vicar, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster.



- Rev. J. Brack, Skerton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. R. T. Bradbury (the late), St. Cross' Church, Knutsford.
- Rev. W. Bridges, Holme St. Cuthbert Church, Wigton.
- Rev. G. Shaw Briggs, Salem Congregational Church, Otley.
- Rev. W. Barlow Brown (Edgeworth, Bolton), Earlsheaton Wesleyan Church, Dewsbury.
- Rev. C. J. Bushell (the late), Barkisland Church, Halifax.
- Rev. F. A. Cave-Browne-Cave (the late), Longridge Church, Preston.
- Rev. John Chadwick, Tatham Church, Bentham.
- Rev. S. Chapman, (Glasgow), Baptist Chapel, Rochdale.
- Rev. W. E. Chapman, (Bath), St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.
- Rev. A. Christopherson, (Haverthwaite), Caton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. T. J. Clarke, (York), at St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster; Rev. C. Campbell, Vicar.
- Rev. John Crawford, Christ Church, East Knottingley.
- Rev. J. F. Cowley, High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. John W. Cundey, Emmanuel Church, Bolton-le-Moors.
- Rev. M. W. B. Dawe, (Walkington, Beverley), at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. G. Denyer, at St. Elisabeth's Church, Reddish Green, Stockport; Rev. E. Oldfield, Rector.
- Rev. E. Dothie (the late), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. F. Earle, West Tanfield Church, Bedale.
- Rev. S. Earnshaw (the late), at the Parish Church, Sheffield; Rev. Rowley Hill (the late Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man), Vicar.
- Rev. Canon Eden (the late), Aberford Church, South Milford.
- Rev. Vickers English, at Warton Parish Church, Carnforth; Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.
- Rev. J. Fleming (the late), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. Dr. Flood (the late), at Masham Church, Bedale; Rev. G. M. Gorham, Vicar.
- Rev. W. H. Fothergill, Providence Congregational Church, Middleton, Manchester.
- Rev. J. Francis, (Dunham-on-Trent), St. Anne's Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. Lionel Garnett, Christleton Church, Chester.
- Rev. E. Greator, Croxdale Church, Durham.
- Rev. E. Green (the late), All Saints' Church, Cockermouth.
- Rev. F. W. Greenhow, East Keswick Church, Leeds.
- Rev. Dr. Bedford Hall (the late), St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.
- Rev. J. Hammersley, Allithwaite Church, Grange-over-Sands.
- The Rev. J. C. Hanson, at St. Leonard's Church, Thornton-le-Street, Thirsk; Rev. E. G. Wadeson, Vicar.
- Rev. James Harrison, Barbon Church, Kirkby Lonsdale.
- Rev. H. Hassard, Stockton-on-the-Forest Church, York,

Rev. S. Hastings, Rector of Halton, Lancaster; Camp Service of 2nd Adm. Battalion of West Riding Volunteers at Morecambe; also at Worsley Church, Manchester, the Rev. the Marquis of Normanby, Vicar; and at the Parish Church, Lancaster, the Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.

Rev. Canon Hawkins, Parish Church, Lytham.

Rev. Thos. Hayes, Bracewell Church, Skipton.

Rev. T. C. Henley, Kirkby Malham Church, Bell Busk.

Rev. Thompson Hesk, (Chertsey), Wesley Chapel, Whitby.

Rev. Rowley Hill, (the late Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man), Parish Church, Sheffield.

Rev. W. M. Hitchcock, Whitburn Church, Sunderland.

Rev. J. N. Hoare, St. John's Church, Keswick.

Rev. C. F. D. Hodge, Parish Church, Esh, Durham.

Rev. A. Hodgkin, Treales Church, Kirkham.

Rev. J. Holgate, Baptist Chapel, Salterforth.

Ven. Archdeacon Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre Church, Garstang.

Rev. Canon Hornby (the late), St. Mary's Parish Church, Bury.

Rev. Phipps J. Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre Church, Garstang.

Rev. Canon Hoskins, at All Saints' Church, Cockermouth; Rev. E. Green (the late), Vicar.

Rev. A. H. Hughes, Holy Trinity Church, Darlington.

Rev. T. H. Irving, St. Paul's Church, Lindale-in-Cartmel.

Rev. W. Jackson, Independent Chapel, Whitby.

Rev. C. H. Joberns, (West Bromwich), at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.

Rev. Rees Keene, St. Mary's Church, Gosforth.

Rev. J. Kenworthy, Ackworth Church, Pontefract.

Rev. J. C. Kershaw, St. Leonard's Church, Walton-le-Dale, Preston.

Rev. Wm. C. Kewish, (Birkenhead), Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Radcliffe Bridge, Manchester.

Rev. P. C. Kidd (the late), Parish Church, Skipton.

Rev. H. W. Kirby, Field Broughton Church, Grange-over-Sands.

Rev. Peter Knowles, at Warton Parish Church and Priest Hutton Licensed Room, Carnforth; Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.

Rev. J. T. Lawton, St. Thomas's Church, Leigh, Lancashire.

Rev. Thos. Leach, Parish Church, Burton-in-Lonsdale.

The Very Rev. W. Lefroy, D.D., Dean of Norwich, at the Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.

Rev. T. Faulkner Lee, D.D., (the late), and the Rev. T. S. Polehampton, at Christ Church, Lancaster.

Rev. J. H. Lomax, Church of St. John the Divine, Thorpe, Halifax.

Rev. Charles H. Lowry, Kirkby Ireleth Church, Kirkby Ireleth.



- Rev. Canon Maclure, (now Dean of Manchester), Holy Trinity Church, Habergham Eaves, Burnley; also at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster, the Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. E. R. Mainwaring-White, Eastoft Church, Goole.
- Rev. E. F. Manby (the late), Morecambe Church.
- Rev. R. W. Marriott, (Newark), Aldborough Church, Boroughbridge.
- Rev. C. Marsden, Gargrave Church.
- Rev. Robert Martin, D.D., Irlam Church, near Manchester.
- Rev. John Mathwin, West Pelton Church, Chester-le-Street.
- Rev. Thomas Meadows, Thornton Church, Poulton-le-Fylde.
- Rev. J. M. Morgan, Parish Church, Dalton-in-Furness
- Rev. G. G. Morton, Parish Church, Ulverston.
- Rev. W. W. Mote (Henham, Essex), at High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. D. C. Neary, D.D., (the late), South Ossett Church, Wakefield.
- Rev. A. M. Norman, Burnmoor Church, Fence Houses.
- Rev. T. J. Oliver, United Methodist Free Church, Blyth.
- Rev. John Owen (the late), Unitarian Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. J. L. Pain (the late), St. John's Church, Silverdale; also at Warton Church, Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.
- Rev. T. H. Pain, Warton Parish Church, Carnforth.
- Rev. R. C. Pattenson, Melmerby Church, Penrith.
- Rev. Wilson Pedder (the late), Churchtown Church, Garstang.
- Rev. F. E. Perrin (the late), Ribchester.
- Rev. G. Pickering, Trinity Church, Ulverston.
- Rev. W. E. Pryke, at the Parish Church, Lancaster, Rev. Canon Allen, D.D. Vicar; and at Warton Church and Priest Hutton Licensed Room, Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.
- Rev. Richard Ray, Wesleyan Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. T. P. Rigby, Aughton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. C. O. L. Riley, D.D., (now Lord Bishop of Perth, Western Australia), at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. Canon Robinson, Parish Church, Bolton Abbey.
- Rev. W. Rose, Petre Street Chapel, Sheffield.
- Rev. C. Twemlow Royds, Heysham Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. A. D. Shafto, Brancepeth Church, Durham.
- Rev. R. N. Sharpe (the late), St. Mary's Church, Hundersfield, Rochdale.
- Rev. W. Shilleto (the late), Goosnargh Church, Preston.
- Rev. J. Simpson (the late), Kirkby Stephen, at the Parish Church, Kirkby Lonsdale; the Rev. Canon Ware (now Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness), Vicar.
- Rev. Wm. Sleigh, St. John's Church, Silverdale.
- Rev. George W. Smith, St. Paul's Church, Waterhouses, Durham.
- Rev. J. G. Smith, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Stanley Street, Sheffield.
- Rev. James Smith, Wicker Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.



- Rev. W. Smith, Shadwell Church, Leeds.
- Rev. T. Jackson Smith, (Patcham, Brighton), St. Thomas' Church, Leigh, Lancashire.
- Rev. H. A. Starkie, Pendleton, (Clitheroe), Radcliffe Church, Manchester.
- Rev. Canon Stewart and Rev. John Creeser, at St. John Baptist's Church, Tue Brook, Liverpool; Rev. John C. Reade, Vicar.
- Rev. W. Stocks, St. Leonard's Church, Downham, Clitheroe.
- Rev. Geo. Style, Giggleswick, Settle.
- Rev. Alexander Thomson, D.D. the late, (Manchester), at High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. T. B. Tylecote, Lowther Church, Penrith.
- Rev. C. C. Tyte (the late), Broompark Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.
- Rev. Canon Upperton, Ince Church, Chester.
- Rev. G. F. Weston (the late), Crosby Ravensworth Church, Penrith.
- Rev. E. White (the late), Quernmore Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. W. Stuart White, Parish Church, Esh, Durham; also at All Saints' Eshwinning, and Ushaw Moor, Durham.
- Rev. A. M. Wilson, Ainstable Church, Penrith.
- Rev. R. W. Wilson, Sutton Church, Cross Hills.
- Rev. Thos. Windsor, Congregational Chapel, Skipton.
- Rev. P. J. Woodcock, St. Paul's Church, Chester.
- Rev. A. Woods, at Allithwaite Church, Grange-over-Sands; Rev. J. Hammersley, Vicar.
- Rev. John Wordsworth (Carlisle), Gosforth Church, Gosforth, Cumberland.
- Rev. W. Yates, Arley Parish Church, Northwich.

## PRESENTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

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- Ashburner, Miss, Kirkby-in-Furness, Toys, Dolls, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Barnes, John, Preston, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Barrow, Mrs. Wm., Dalton Square, Lancaster, Toys for Christmas Tree.  
 Bective, the Countess of, and Madlle. Kernan, Hamper of Toys for Christmas Tree.  
 Bell, Thomas, Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Bell, Ald. W., and Mrs. Bell, Lancaster, 10s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.  
 Billington Brothers, Liverpool, per R. Brockbank, Lancaster, a Patent Bedstead.  
 Bingham Misses, Lancaster, Dolls, Picture Books, Woollen Cuffs, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Blades, Mrs., Parkfield, Lancaster, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree ; also £1 1s. additional for Staff Library.  
 Bond, Miss, Oakbank, Lancaster, Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.  
 Briggs, Wm., Lancaster, Bottle of Sweets for Christmas Tree.  
 Brodrick, Mrs., Farnley, Leeds, Toys, Dolls, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Bull, Mrs., London, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Chaine, Miss, Lancaster, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Clark, Miss, Queen Street, Lancaster, Toys for Christmas Tree.  
 Codd, Mrs., Brighton, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Cousins, E., and Mrs. Cousins, Lancaster, Large Rocking Horse.  
 Craven, Joseph, Thornton, Bradford, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Crossley, Mrs. D. J., Hebden Bridge, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Davis, Mrs., New Street, Lancaster, Christmas Cards, Games, Picture Books, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Dickson, Mrs., Newcastle-on-Tyne, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Dicksons, Limited, Royal Seed and Nursery Establishment, Chester, 4,250 Bulbs of various kinds.  
 Diggins, Mrs., Lancaster, 10s. 6d. and 20 pairs of Woollen Cuffs for Christmas Tree.  
 Eastwood, Mrs., Halifax, 10s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.  
 Elliott, Wm., Lancaster, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Foster, Colonel, M.P., and Mrs. Foster, Hornby Castle, Lancaster, Large Case of Toys and Illustrated Papers for Christmas Tree.  
 Gill, T., and Mrs. Gill, Lancaster, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Girls' Friendly Society Candidates, per Miss Ashburner, Kirkby-in-Furness, Scrap Books for Christmas Tree.  
 Godden, Isaac L. (ex-pupil of the R.A.A.), Sheffield, Money Boxes for Christmas Tree.  
 Greenwood and Whitehead, Lancaster, Box of Dried Fruit and Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.  
 Greg, Albert, Caton, Lancaster, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Happold, F., Brooklands, Lancaster, Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.  
 Harris, S. J., Halton Park, Lancaster, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Hays, Miss, and Miss Cadell, Durham, Night Dresses and Scrap Books for Christmas Tree.  
 Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Helme, Case of Oranges and Bag of Nuts for Christmas Tree.  
 Hetherington, George, Scotforth, Scarves for Christmas Tree.  
 Heywood, Arthur H., Windermere, £2 for Christmas Tree.  
 Hibbert, The Right Hon. Sir John T., and Lady Hibbert, Grange-over-Sands, £2 for Christmas Tree.  
 Hill, Albert, Halifax, Drawing Slates, Building Blocks, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Holland, Mrs., R.A.A., dolls for Christmas Tree.  
 Huntington, Mrs (The Mayoress of Lancaster), Ashford House, Scotforth, Sweets, Bon-bons, Woollen Gloves, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Hutchence, John, Catterall, Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.

- Hutchence, W. G. & Co., Lancaster, Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.  
 Irving, Rev. T. H., Grange-over-Sands, Flowers from the Children of Lindale.  
 Irvin, Miss, and Master Irvin, Lancaster, Dolls and Toys for Christmas Tree.  
 Jackson, G. W., Jarrow-on-Tyne, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Jackson, Rev. T. R., Market Harborough, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.  
 James, Miss, London, £5 for Christmas Tree.  
 Jeeves, Mrs., Malvern, Coloured Pictures and £1 10s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Kelly and Co., Limited, London, "Kelly's Handbook to the Titled and Official Classes," for 1898.  
 Kidd, Mrs., York, Dolls for Christmas Tree.  
 Kilgour, Miss F., York, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.  
 Kilgour, Master H., York, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.  
 Killey, G. D., Waterloo, Liverpool, 10s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Latue, J., Coxhoe, 4s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Lee, A. O., Luddenden Foot, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.  
 Lee, Townes, Langley-on-Tyne, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Macdonald, D. Lancaster, Parcel of "Graphics."  
 Macdonald, Mrs., Fern Bank, Lancaster, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Maclure, Lady, Whalley Range, Manchester, Pictures, Illustrated Papers, and Christmas Cards.  
 Maudsley, Mrs., Lancaster, Woollen Scarves and Cuffs for Christmas Tree.  
 Millington, G., Lancaster. Picture Books, Games, Stationery, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Norton, Mrs., Leeds, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.  
 Newborn, Mrs., Newcastle, 10s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Nickson, J., Blackpool, Two Cases of Oranges for Christmas Tree.  
 Paley, Miss, Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Peacock, Mrs., Liverpool, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.  
 Pickford, Miss, Carnforth, Parcel of "Graphics," &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Pitfield, R. W., Bolton-le-Moors, Dolls and Sweets.  
 Powell, W. K., Preston, 150 Fancy Boxes of Biscuits for Christmas Tree.  
 Preston, J. T., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Price, Mrs., Widnes, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Pye, W. and J., Lancaster, Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.  
 Radley, Mrs., Morecambe, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Ramsbotham, Dr., and Mrs. Ramsbotham, Leeds, Toys, Sweets, and Biscuits for Christmas Tree.  
 Rawson, J. Selwyn, Sowerby Bridge, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Rawson, Mrs. F. E., Thorpe, Halifax, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Rawson, F. Gerald S., Thorpe, Halifax, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Religious Tract Society, per Rev. H. W. Smith, Lancaster, Books, Cards, Texts, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Reynolds and Branson, Leeds, Toys for Christmas Tree.  
 Robson, W., Newcastle-on-Tyne, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Rolfe, C., Lancaster, Illustrated Newspapers.  
 Rotherford, R., Ravensworth, Gateshead, 10s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Sagar, H., and Mrs. Sagar, Lancaster, Games, Toys, Dolls, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Satterthwaite, John, and Mrs. Satterthwaite, Scotforth, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Seward, Abram, Lancaster, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Shand, W., Lancaster, Mistletoe for Christmas Tree.  
 Shaw, Mrs. E. B., Lancaster, Chocolate and Sweets for Christmas Tree.  
 Sherson, The Misses, Yealand Conyers, 10s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Shuttleworth, Mrs., Richmond, Surrey, Dolls and Sweets for Christmas Tree.  
 Simpson, Matthew, Lancaster, Illustrated Christmas Papers.  
 Smith, Miss, London, 32 Pairs of Woollen Cuffs for Christmas Tree.  
 Smith, Miss, County Asylum, Lancaster, Balls and Dolls for Christmas Tree.  
 Smith, T. D. and Son, Lancaster, Two Cases of Oranges for Christmas Tree.  
 Starkie, Mrs. J. P. C., Scarthwaite, Lancaster, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.  
 Storey, Lady, Westfield House, Lancaster, Large Case of Toys for Christmas Tree.  
 Storey, Mrs. E., Crosslands, Lancaster, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Storey, Herbert L., Lancaster, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Sutcliffe, Mrs. E. M., Lancaster, Dolls, Handkerchiefs, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Sutcliffe, Mrs. Oldham, 10s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Telford-Smith, Mrs., R.A.A., 10s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Tennant, Miss, Lancaster, Toys, &c., for Christmas Tree.



- Todd, Mrs. and The Misses, Regent Street, Lancaster, Toys for Christmas Tree.  
 Turner, Joseph, Halifax, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.  
 Wade, Miss, Morecambe, Toys and Chocolate for Christmas Tree.  
 Welch, W. G., Forton Lodge, Garstang, 10s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Wheldon, Mrs., Northallerton, £1 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Whitley, John, West House Halifax, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Wigley, J. M., Market Street, 10s. 6d., Picture Books. Christmas Cards, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Wilkinson, W., Greaves Farm, Lancaster, Holly for Christmas Tree.  
 Wilson, C., Leeds, Hamper of Oranges for Christmas Tree.  
 Wingate-Saul, Mrs., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Wood, Jas., Box of "Illustrated London News," "Graphics," &c.  
 Worthington, J., Walkden, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Wright, Mrs. L., Bowerham, Lancaster, Dolls for Christmas Tree.  
 Wright, W. R., Lancaster. Candles for Christmas Tree.  
 Wrigley, Mrs., and Miss Wrigley, Windermere, Toys, Dolls, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Young, Mrs., Rochdale, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 'X.Y.Z.," Lancaster, 10s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
-

# CENSUS OF IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

Number of Idiots and Imbeciles returned in the Householders Schedules at the Census of 1881 :—

MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
16,105.	16,612.	32,717.

*The Seven Northern Counties comprising the Royal Albert Asylum District :—*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
LANCASHIRE ... ..	1911	1798	3709
YORKSHIRE ... ..	1414	1489	2903
DURHAM ... ..	292	322	614
CHESHIRE ... ..	376	382	758
NORTHUMBERLAND ... ..	258	228	486
CUMBERLAND ... ..	106	103	209
WESTMORLAND ... ..	40	45	85
Total of the District ... ..	4397	4367	8764

The returns are, undoubtedly, far below the actual number. It is obvious that, for various reasons, many persons throughout the country, who unquestionably belong to the class "Idiots and Imbeciles," would not be returned as such in the Householders' Schedules; and, as an illustration of the great difficulty of procuring accurate statistics on the subject, it may be mentioned that at the Census of 1871 the Superintendent Registrar of an extensive district ascertained, after careful enquiry, that fully 25 per cent. of the Idiots and Imbeciles in his district had not been returned. It may be assumed that the Census Officers of the district secured more than average completeness in their returns, as they received precise and special instructions to see that the Column in the Schedules headed "Imbecile or Idiot" was filled up in all proper cases.

The number of Idiots and Imbeciles of 5 years of age and under 20, returned in the Seven Northern Counties at the Census of 1881 was 2422. Probably a great many at the early period of life would not be entered in the Schedules, owing to the natural disinclination of parents to conclude that their children are so far mentally afflicted as to render it necessary to return them as Idiots or Imbeciles.

The following is the Ratio of returned Idiots and Imbeciles to the entire population in the several places named (Census 1881):—

Name.	Population	Idiots and Imbeciles.	Persons to One Idiot or Imbecile.	Idiots & Imbeciles per 20,000 persons.
ENGLAND AND WALES	25,974,439	32717	794	25·2
THE SEVEN COUNTIES	8,627,156	8764	984	20·3
LANCASHIRE ... ..	3,485,819	3709	940	21·2
YORKSHIRE ... ..	2,894,759	2903	997	20·0
DURHAM ... ..	875,166	614	1425	14·0
CHESHIRE ... ..	622,365	758	821	24·3
NORTHUMBERLAND ... ..	434,086	486	893	22·4
CUMBERLAND ... ..	250,647	209	1199	16·7
WESTMORLAND ... ..	64,314	85	757	26·4

NOTE.—The Counties are Registration Counties which differ slightly from the Geographical Counties.

## LIST OF PLACES

FROM WHICH THE PRESENT INMATES HAVE BEEN ADMITTED.

### LANCASHIRE.

	No.		No.
Accrington... ..	1	Manchester and Salford... ..	82
Ashton-under-Lyne... ..	3	Middleton, Manchester ... ..	2
Atherton ... ..	1	Milnrow, Rochdale... ..	1
Bamford, Rochdale... ..	1	Oldham ... ..	20
Barrow-in-Furness ... ..	2	Ormskirk ... ..	2
Bedford-Leigh ... ..	4	Penwortham, Preston ... ..	1
Blackburn ... ..	10	Prescot, Liverpool ... ..	5
Bolton-le-Moors ... ..	12	Preston ... ..	8
Burnley ... ..	3	Radcliffe ... ..	2
Bury ... ..	6	Rixton, Warrington... ..	1
Caton, Lancaster ... ..	2	Rochdale ... ..	10
Darwen ... ..	1	Seaforth, Liverpool... ..	1
Farnworth, Bolton-le-Moors... ..	2	St. Anne's-on-Sea ... ..	1
Garston, Liverpool ... ..	2	St. Helens... ..	3
Grange-over-Sands ... ..	3	Southport ... ..	3
Heaton Norris ... ..	1	Todmorden, Rochdale ... ..	1
Helmshore... ..	1	Ulverston ... ..	3
Inskip, Preston ... ..	1	Widnes ... ..	2
Kirkby-in-Furness ... ..	1	Wigan... ..	2
Kirkham, Preston ... ..	1		
Lancaster ... ..	8		
Liverpool ... ..	46		

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### CHESHIRE.

Alderley Edge ... ..	1	Liscard ... ..	1
Alsager ... ..	1	Lymm... ..	1
Barrow, Chester ... ..	1	Macclesfield ... ..	4
Birkenhead ... ..	7	Sale ... ..	2
Chester ... ..	8	Sandbach ... ..	1
Congleton ... ..	1	Seacombe ... ..	1
Crewe ... ..	1	Spurstow ... ..	1
Disley ... ..	1	Stockport ... ..	7
Hoylake ... ..	2	Tranmere ... ..	1
Hyde ... ..	2	Winsford ... ..	1
Knutsford ... ..	1		
Latchford ... ..	1		

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## YORKSHIRE.

	No.		No.
Allerton, Bradford ... ..	1	Mexborough ... ..	1
Barkisland, Halifax... ..	1	Middlesbrough ... ..	3
Barnsley ... ..	2	Morley, Leeds ... ..	2
Batley Carr, Dewsbury... ..	1	Mytholmroyd ... ..	1
Bentham ... ..	1	North Bierley ... ..	1
Bingley, Bradford ... ..	1	Ovenden, Halifax ... ..	1
Boroughbridge ... ..	1	Pickering ... ..	2
Bradford ... ..	9	Pudsey ... ..	1
Campsall, Doncaster ... ..	1	Queensbury, Bradford ... ..	1
Carlton, Snaith ... ..	1	Rastrick, Halifax ... ..	3
Cleckheaton ... ..	1	Redcar ... ..	1
Conisborough ... ..	2	Riccall, York ... ..	1
Dewsbury ... ..	5	Richmond ... ..	1
Doncaster ... ..	5	Ripon ... ..	1
Farnley, Leeds... ..	1	Ripponden, Halifax... ..	1
Goole ... ..	2	Rossington, Doncaster ... ..	2
Guisborough ... ..	1	Rotherham ... ..	8
Halifax ... ..	13	Saddleworth ... ..	1
Harrogate ... ..	2	Saltaire, Bradford ... ..	1
Hebden Bridge, Halifax... ..	1	Scarborough ... ..	1
Horsforth, Leeds ... ..	1	Sharlston, Wakefield ... ..	1
Huddersfield ... ..	10	Sheffield ... ..	8
Hull ... ..	3	Shipley, Bradford ... ..	1
Keighley ... ..	2	Skipton ... ..	1
Knaresborough... ..	1	Stanningley, Leeds ... ..	1
Leeds ... ..	27	Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury ... ..	1
Liversedge ... ..	1	Wakefield ... ..	8
Low Moor, Bradford .. ..	2	York ... ..	7
Luddenden, Halifax ... ..	2		
Malton... ..	1		
Marske-by-the-Sea ... ..	2		
			166

## DURHAM.

Barnard Castle... ..	1	Langley Moor ... ..	1
Bishop Auckland ... ..	4	Ravensworth ... ..	1
Coundon ... ..	1	Seaham Harbour ... ..	1
Coxhoe ... ..	2	Shincliffe ... ..	1
Darlington... ..	3	South Shields ... ..	5
Durham ... ..	2	Spennymoor ... ..	1
Easington ... ..	2	Stockton ... ..	2
Fence Houses ... ..	1	Sunderland ... ..	6
Gateshead ... ..	9	Waterhouses ... ..	1
Hartlepool... ..	1	West Hartlepool ... ..	2
Haswell ... ..	1		
Jarrow... ..	1		
			49

## CUMBERLAND.

Aspatria ... ..	1	Lamplugh ... ..	1
Carlisle ... ..	7	Silloth... ..	1
Cockermouth ... ..	3	Wigton ... ..	2
Crosby-on-Eden ... ..	1	Whitehaven ... ..	1
Eskdale Green ... ..	1	Workington ... ..	1
Gosforth ... ..	2		
Keswick ... ..	1		
			22

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

	No.		No.
Alnwick ... ..	2	North Shields ... ..	1
Ashington ... ..	1	Tynemouth ... ..	3
Berwick ... ..	1	Wooler ... ..	1
Howdon-on-Tyne ... ..	1	Whitfield ... ..	1
Morpeth ... ..	1		
Newcastle-on-Tyne...	4		<hr/> 16

## WESTMORLAND.

Ambleside ... ..	1	Milburn ... ..	1
Kendal ... ..	7	Winton, Kirkby Stephen ... ..	1
Kirkby Lonsdale ... ..	2		<hr/> 14
Kirkby Stephen ... ..	1		
Lowther Village ... ..	1		

## SUMMARY.

LANCASHIRE ... ..	262
YORKSHIRE ... ..	166
DURHAM ... ..	49
CHESHIRE... ..	47
CUMBERLAND... ..	22
NORTHUMBERLAND ... ..	16
WESTMORLAND ... ..	14
	<hr/> 576
OTHER COUNTIES ... ..	6
TOTAL... ..	<hr/> 582

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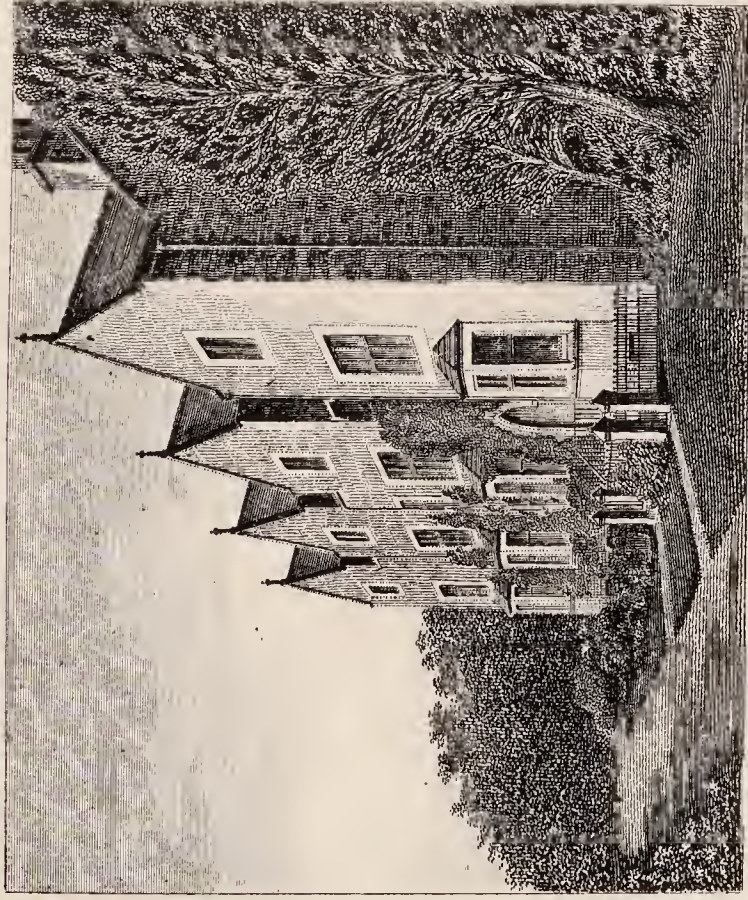
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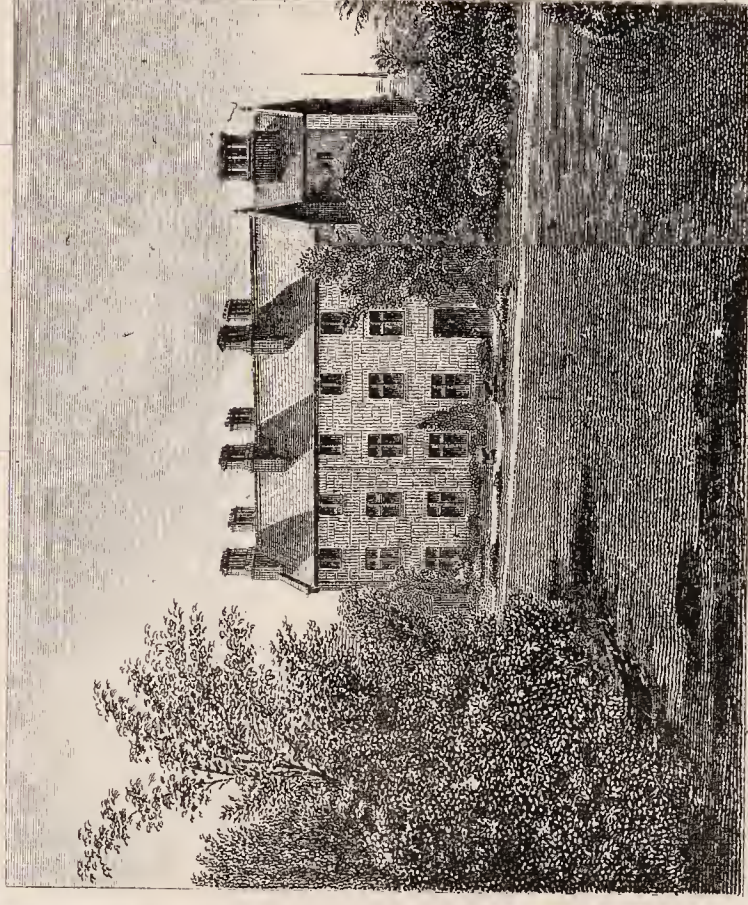
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FRONT VIEW.



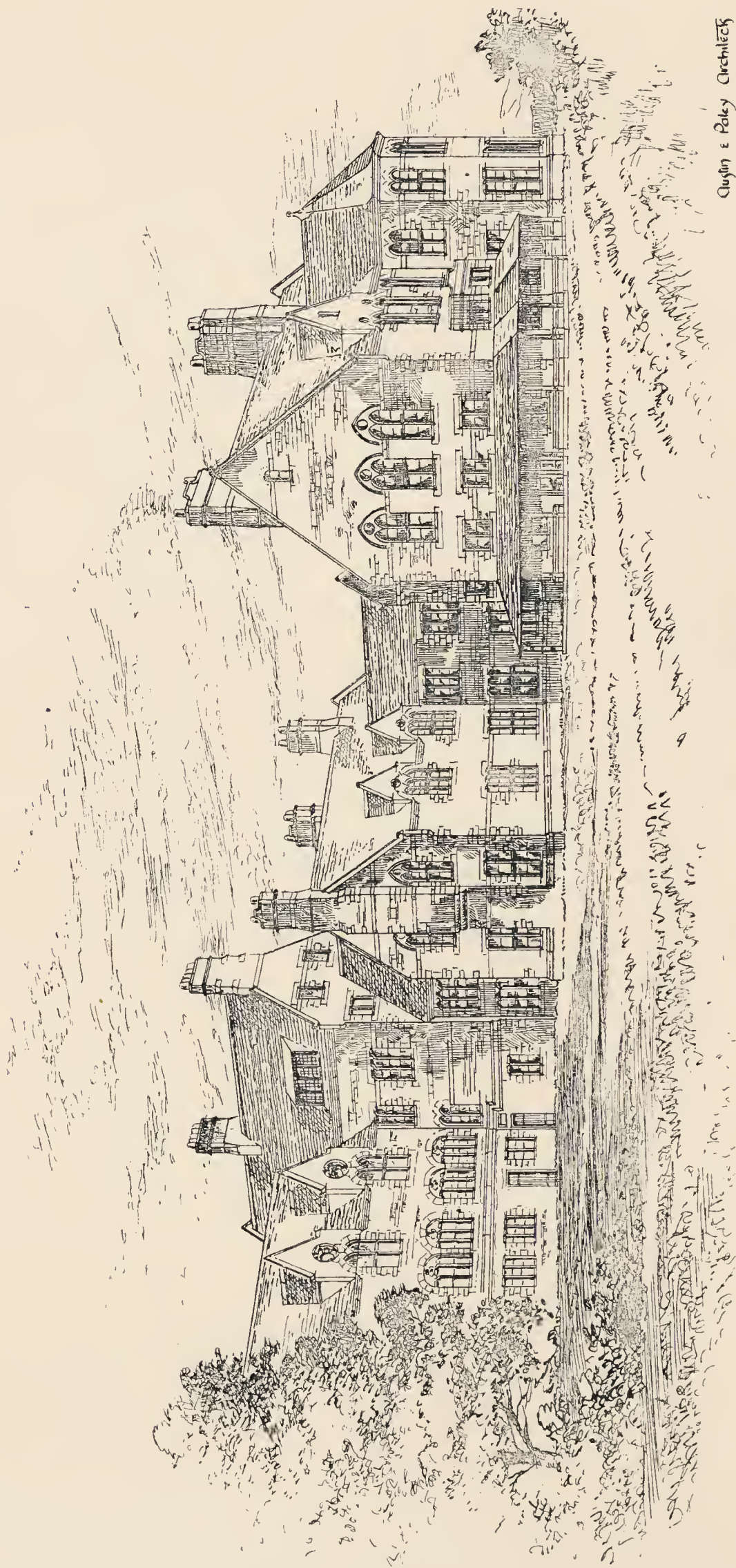
GARDEN VIEW.

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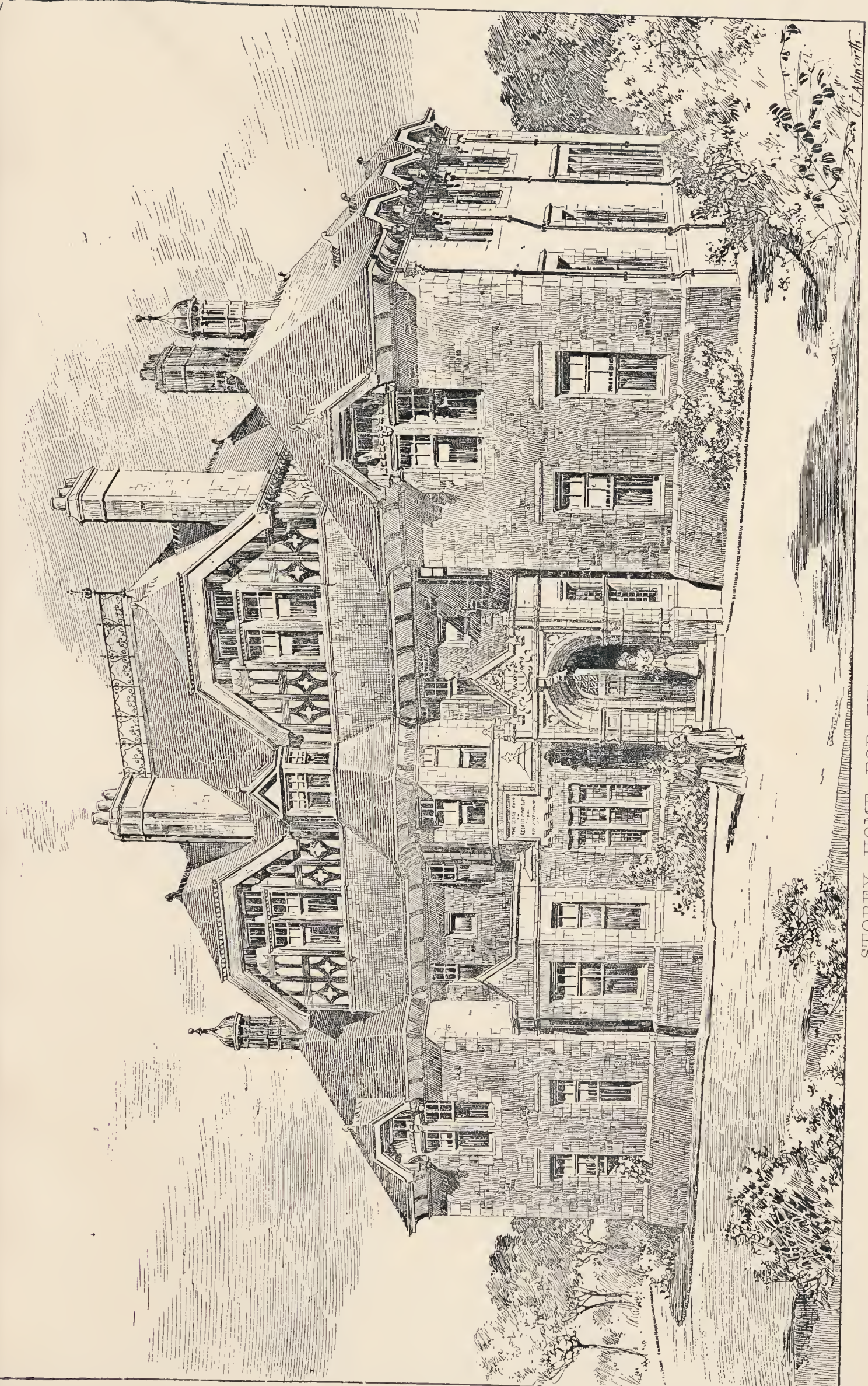




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